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JAPAN'S COURSE IN MANCHURIA

Reports Sent From America That President Roosevelt Will Protest

FOREIGN OFFICE DOUBTS

Matter of Railway Stoppage May Come Up in British Parliament

Paris, Feb. 21.—Apropos of the recent stories in the European press concerning the open door in Manchuria, Stephen Lanzanne, editor of a Paris paper, who at present is in New York, telegraphs his paper that he learned on the highest authority that as a consequence of official representations that have reached Washington concerning the violation by Japan of the open door understanding in Manchuria, President Roosevelt intends to despatch a note of protest to the powers, accompanied by a request that they join with the United States in reminding Japan of her engagements.

M. Lanzanne adds that this note will be sent as soon as the American fleet arrives at San Francisco, provided that Japan does not change her attitude.

Doubted in London.

London, Feb. 21.—Considerable interest has been aroused in official and commercial circles by the report sent over here by the American correspondents of certain London papers that the United States is about to confer with the powers with a view of protesting against the policy adopted by Japan in Manchuria, it being contended that Japan's course has given her own merchants advantages over other traders in that part of China. Nothing is known here officially regarding this proposed protest, and the Foreign Office doubts the reliability of the reports. Some complaints have been received from Englishmen trading in Manchuria, and in some isolated cases it has been shown that British commerce in that territory has suffered, but on the whole, the official view is that it would be most difficult to establish the fact that Japan has not observed the policy of the open door.

With regard to the cancellation of the contract held by a British firm for the extension of Hsin-Min-Tun-Faku-railroad, the Foreign Office has advised the contractors that the case is one in which Great Britain cannot interfere; that it is for the sole consideration of Japan and China. When the contract was cancelled, Sir John Jordan, the British minister to China, was instructed to approach the Chinese government in the matter, but as soon as he learned that China had agreed with Japan not to construct any road which would compete with the South Manchurian road, and Japan held that this projected line would compete, the matter was dropped. The contractors interested are most influential, and the question will be raised in the house of commons.

Chronicle's Comments.

London, Feb. 21.—The Daily Chronicle in a long article and editorial protesting against Japan's haughty action in shutting the door of Manchuria by vetoing the Hsin-Min-Tun-Faku-railroad, which was being constructed by a British firm (this being the first time that a British firm has secured such a contract in China), says that the view of the British Foreign Office that Japan must decide for herself in such matters, makes Japan the sole arbiter of any steps China may take for the development of commerce and

industry in Manchuria and must have a far-reaching effect in discouraging the Chinese government from dealing with British contractors. "One wonders," says the Chronicle, "whether, if the contract had been secured by a Japanese firm, the same objections to improved communications would have been felt."

The Chronicle asks that the matter be ventilated by parliament.

BORROWING IN LONDON

Subscriptions to Canadian Loan Reported to Be Satisfactory—Grand Trunk Bonds

Montreal, Feb. 21.—A special London cable says: The lists of the Canadian government's new \$15,000,000 loan cannot be closed until February 27, which is the latest date for holders of intercolonial bonds to convert. The Bank of Montreal will then know how much to allot to the cash subscribers, who, the bank says, have come forward quite satisfactorily.

The new Grand Trunk loan of \$5,000,000 four per cent. guaranteed bonds will be issued tomorrow by Glyn, Mills & Currie, at 92½. The lists close on or before Wednesday, and the prospectus says the proceeds will be applied to the general purposes of the company. The issue is underwritten, and is expected to go well.

Illinois Bank Closes.

Madison, Ill., Feb. 21.—State Auditor McCulloch arrived from Springfield today and began an investigation of the Tri-City State bank, which closed its doors yesterday. President C. R. Kelsor said today that the bank is solvent, though it has very little cash on hand. He would not state the exact amount. A run was started yesterday, and in the temporary absence of the cashier, C. W. Burton, his daughter, Miss Roxy Burton, assistant cashier, closed the bank to stop the run. Cashier Burton is a brother of Former United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas.

POLICE TOO SHARP FOR TERRORISTS

Many Under Arrest for Connection With the Latest Conspiracy

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The frustration in this city yesterday of a terrorist plot, and the arrest of fifty men and women for alleged complicity was followed today by the capture in suburban towns of several other persons implicated in the abortive attempt at assassination.

The police believe they have made the most important and telling move against the terrorists that has been engineered in several years. The plot was yesterday made very much nearer maturing than did the last unsuccessful conspiracy against the emperor, the participants in which were tried and condemned last July.

According to the police, yesterday's band had two victims in view, Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch and Judge Chitchevlovitch, minister of justice. Both were to have been assassinated between their residences and the railroad station at the Rasnake Selo, where they were going to see the emperor. Two distinct revolutionary organizations were concerned. The first had its headquarters in Finland and the second was the so-called northern flying column, recruited in the vicinity of Moscow.

Alarmed at the recent arrests of agitators at Viborg and Helsingfors, and the prospective closing of the Finnish territory as a shelter from which to conduct their operations, the first organization decided to put its plans into immediate execution. The Moscow allies were notified, and joined the group from Finland in St. Petersburg. The police however, had been informed. Some were detailed to follow the suspects from the time they arrived in St. Petersburg, while others patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the residences of the grand duke and the minister of justice, who both live in Italianka street, a few doors apart. Then at a signal given, the police descended on their prey, and the fighting and arrests followed.

Most of the prisoners are young, between 17 and 27 years, well dressed and well supplied with money. The Italian who was taken in on the Grande Morskara is the accredited correspondent of two prominent radical Italian newspapers, one at Rome and the other at Milan. He was in receipt of the press privileges of the House of Commons and of the council of the empire. His friends, however, insist that he had no connection with the plot, and will have the matter of his arrest investigated promptly.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

Thirty Men Killed in Explosion at the Hercules Powder Works—Only One Body Found

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 21.—The latest reports from the scene of the Hercules dynamite explosion of the Hercules Powder plant in Pinole, places the number of dead at 30. Four of these were white. The body of the foreman, W. W. Stillwell, is the only one recovered. The other 29 were blown to atoms. Not a man at work in the packing house and on the train used for hauling the dynamite to the depot escaped.

The six injured girls and four men will recover. No cause is assigned for the accident. The damage to the plant amounts to \$10,000. Supt. Birmingham says the company will rebuild at once.

Redwood Bridge

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—The Dominion Bridge company of Montreal has secured the contract for the steel superstructure of the Redwood bridge across the Red river here. It is expected the work will be completed by next fall.

IT CONTRAVENES JAPAN TREATY

Chief Justice Hunter's Judgment on the Validity of Natal Act

JAPAN'S SUBJECTS EXEMPT

Dominion Government Decides to Await Action of Courts in the Matter

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—Chief Justice Hunter, in ordering the release of the two Japanese arrested for entering the province in defiance of the Natal act, expressly stated that he did not intend to touch upon the question as to whether the provincial Natal act was intra vires or ultra vires, as the fact of the passage of the Dominion legislation sanctioning the treaty with Japan placed the question in a different sphere.

In a reserved manner his lordship stated that he would venture the opinion that the provincial Natal act did not appear to be in contravention of the general immigration laws of the Dominion, as the British North America act allowed the provinces certain rights of legislation regarding immigration. The real question before him was, however, as to whether the provincial Natal act contravened the treaty with Japan, which, by parliamentary authority, stood on a par with all other statutes of the land. The treaty act must be read in connection with other Dominion acts governing immigration; under these provisions there would still be some classes excluded. But the provincial act went further and imposed a test not sanctioned by the Dominion authorities. There was, therefore, no doubt that the provincial act must be held as inoperative as regarded the subjects of Japan seeking to enter the province. The two Japanese may be deported tomorrow by the federal officers, because their entry was in conflict with the order in council directing that immigrants must come direct from the land of their birth, adoption or citizenship. Enquiry into this matter is now being made.

Left to Courts.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—In reply to a question by Senator Loughheed regarding the government's intention to disallow the British Columbia Natal act, Senator Scott said the government had decided to await the action of the courts in the matter.

SEVEN MILLIONS IN GIFT TO EDUCATION

Sir William Macdonald's Contributions, Given Through McGill

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The annual report of McGill University was issued today. From the financial statement it appears that there was a deficit of \$33,000 in the operating expenses last year, the total expenditure figuring up to \$534,000. The investment in the university is now \$8,477,000, \$2,377,000 having been added to the capital account during the year. The greatest proportion of this addition is accounted for by the endowment of the Macdonald agricultural college at St. Anne's, which is under the control of McGill, amounting to \$2,002,000.

This endowment brings the total of Sir William's gifts to McGill to nearly \$5,200,000, and this does not include the cost of the land and the buildings of the magnificent agricultural college, the cost of which has not been stated, but which is probably in the neighborhood of another two millions, making Sir William's total gift to education through McGill in this province within the last few years over \$7,000,000.

AUSTRALIA INVITES BATTLESHIP FLEET

Premier Deakin Says it Would Receive Most Cordial Welcome

Washington, Feb. 21.—Interesting and important news relative to the future movements of the American battleships was made public today at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, comprising an invitation from the Australian government to have the fleet at least some of it visit that country. Secretary of State Root's reply to the first authentic indication as to the intended movements of the fleet after its journey to San Francisco has been completed. After expressing his appreciation of the invitation the secretary says: "The eventual movements of our fleet have not yet been determined. While it is probable that they will return by the way of Suez, I would be glad if some of them could be sent by the Australian route, but it would be premature to promise this." The invitation was first mentioned in a letter by Hon. Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, addressed to John B. Bray, American consul general at Melbourne, dated December 21 last, as follows: "The appearance in the Pacific of the great American fleet is an event in the his-

tory not only of the United States but of the ocean. We are naturally deeply interested in this visit, and are anxious to have some opportunity of expressing our sympathy with our kinsmen in their demonstration of naval power. There are two sides to the Pacific, and it would be a pity if only one of them were to be favored with the presence of these ships. I propose, therefore, at a suitable time to address a formal communication to the governor-general, to be forwarded to the Colonial office, requesting that an invitation be sent to the president to permit your fleet to call at the Australian ports.

"I think you will be able to tell your government what an enthusiastic, whole-hearted welcome the battleships under the American flag will receive in the commonwealth. It would be a further token of the close alliance of interests and sympathies which exist between us. Australian ports would be wide open to your ships and men, and it would be a matter of great gratification if the president could see his way to direct that the wishes of this government might be gratified. It is to give time to consider this proposal, which may be made by cable, that I am now communicating with you. Relying on your friendly offices to insure the most favorable reception possible to this invitation which might have momentous and far-reaching consequences, I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "ALFRED DEAKIN."

In the letter transmitting the communication, Consul Bray says: "I may mention that the prime minister called on the consul general in person and urged the favorable consideration of the application. Assuredly the prime minister in his letter voices the sentiment of the Australian community, and if it is possible for the invitation to be accepted the heartiest welcome would await the fleet in these waters."

Secretary Metcalf, in making the correspondence public, expressed the extreme gratification of the navy department at the cordiality of the invitation, and added that the matter would receive the earnest consideration of the department.

WAGES ON RAILWAYS NOT TO BE REDUCED

Officials at New York Discredit Reports of New Arrangements

Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, today issued a protest against the reported purpose of some of the railroads to reduce the wages, on the ground that living expenses are increased, the men are paid on a per diem basis, and railroads are not suffering loss of freight receipts.

New York, Feb. 21.—Officials of the railroads here, commenting on President Roosevelt's recent letter to the Interstate Commerce commission, indicated clearly today that wage reductions were not contemplated. Officials of the New York Central, Lehigh Valley and New York, New Haven and Hartford lines stated that uniform wage reductions had not been considered, though some men had been laid off because of the falling off in business.

Following a meeting of railroadmen today it was announced by Theodore Webster, who stated that he was chairman of New York Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, that the question of wages had been satisfactorily adjusted with the New York Central system, and that the present scale would be continued. Mr. Webster said that the meeting was the annual session of sixteen officials of the Order of Railway Conductors of the New York Central system, and that other branches of the railroad were not represented, as had been understood.

Washington, Feb. 21.—President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, has had an interview with President Roosevelt today. He said: "I did not call upon the president relative to any public matter connected with my business, but I did call to deliver a message from another person. As to the nature of the message or its sentiment I am not at liberty to say anything."

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE

Attorney-General Jackson Issues a Statement as to Policy Holders' Position

Albany, Feb. 21.—Attorney-General Jackson has prepared in response to a large number of inquiries from policyholders and others interested, a letter covering the present status of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, which is now being placed in the hands of a receiver, following the report of the examiners of the state insurance department, showing that it was hopelessly insolvent.

After giving the details which prompted the decision of the department to apply for the appointment of a receiver, Attorney-General Jackson said that if the action is decided against the company the rights of the policyholders, he believed, had become fixed on Feb. 20, when the order of the state court appointing the receiver was entered, and that thereafter the company could not require the payment of premiums or insist upon forfeiture.

Mr. Sifton Denies.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Hon. Clifford Sifton denies the statement of Dr. L. McInnes that he is managing director of the Imperial Pulp company. He says he has no interest whatever in the company.

Toronto License Holders.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—A deputation of local license holders today asked Premier Whitney to bring in legislation which would prevent the Toronto city council from reducing the number of liquor licenses in the city, but Mr. Whitney declined to interfere.

FRENCH TREATY UP IN COMMONS

Act of Ratification Passes Second Reading and Committee

BAD FOR WINE GROWERS

Opposition Also Points Out That it Injures British Preference

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The French treaty was the subject of discussion in the Commons yesterday and today. The debate yesterday was almost entirely in French, and a number of the Quebec members placed themselves on record as generally in favor of the treaty arranged last summer by Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur. Mr. Daniel, of St. John, considered that the treaty would merely increase the great disparity in the imports from France and the exports to that country. The treaty brought no advantage to the Canadian winegrowers, the reduction of the duty on French light wines would be a great blow to a growing Canadian industry. France had got nearly all the benefits accruing.

Mr. Macdonald objected to the direct shipment clause. He deplored the lack of stability in the tariff. Mr. Borden did not think that the claim of Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur that they had done something extraordinary was justified. Sir Charles Tupper had done as well in 1894. Mr. Borden said that he would reserve his criticism of the schedules until the bill went into committee. He had not been able to make out that Canada would receive any great benefit from the concessions she made.

E. D. Smith entered a protest on behalf of the Niagara grape growers. Mr. Lancaster thought the Canadian grape growers were to be made to pay the shipper for the duty on the Canadian ministers learned in Paris.

Mr. Walsh, of St. Anne's, Montreal, supported the treaty. It would improve trade with France. Dr. Paquet favored the treaty as a closer tie between Canada and France. Mr. Cockshutt said it was merely a waste of time to discuss it, as Mr. Fielding had declared it unalterable. Ontario could go to the dogs so long as the provinces which supported the government were looked after. Canada had got a gold brick. She required trained diplomats if she was going to negotiate treaties.

Mr. Paterson thought the treaty a good thing. In a short time, he believed, Canada would be shipping fruit to France. Today's session of the house was almost entirely occupied by the discussion of the treaty. As a result it was going to third reading. The schedules have yet to be taken up, but if the progress on them equals that made today they should be disposed of in short order. The chief complaint of the opposition today was that the treaty undermined the British preference.

Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, occupied a seat on the floor of the house for a portion of the afternoon.

Mr. Foster was the chief critic of the treaty insofar as it affected the British preference. Mr. Borden remarked that when the British preference was adopted some one suggested that the house should rise and sing "God Save the Queen," which was done. Mr. Borden inquired, now that the British preference was being undermined by this treaty, whether they should sing the "Marsellaise" (Laughter.)

Mr. Fielding contended that the goods which would come in under the new treaty would not affect the preference, as goods of the same class were not exported by Great Britain. In reply to E. D. Smith, he said that he thought that the fears of Canadian grape growers as to the competition of light French wines would be found to be exaggerated.

The bill was finally reported on the understanding that further discussion would be allowed later on.

In the hour devoted to private bills the Georgian Bay Canal bill was talked out, the fear being expressed that it was another Quebec bridge. Mr. Lennox thought that if the canal was to be built it should be undertaken by the government and not by a private company. Mr. Fielding could give no assurance on this point.

Mr. Sifton referred to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was the managing director of the Imperial Pulp company. He desired to say that he was not, nor an officer of the pulp company. He was not even a shareholder, and had no interest in the company, direct or indirect. The denial was received with liberal cheers.

Mr. Graham stated that he had issued orders that all intercolonial employees might use their franchise in the New Brunswick provincial elections, but they must not take part actively in the campaign.

In the senate today Hon. MacKenzie Bowell came out flatfooted against any further concessions to the United States.

After Long Service.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 21.—After forty years and a half of service, John Cameron, governor of Oxford county jail, and father of Judge Cameron of the supreme court of Manitoba, has resigned.

Mortgage Foreclosure

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—At the meeting of the law amendments committee of the Manitoba legislature this morning a measure was brought forward to extend the period for a foreclosure of a mortgage. Twelve months must elapse instead of six months after the judgment. Interest will not vary because of the change. The measure does not apply to contracts now in existence, only to future contracts.

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TO APPEAL TO IMPERIAL HOUSE

Government Accepts Resolution Looking to Appointment of Commission

TO DEFINE HOUSEHOLDER

Clause in Bill Amending Elections Act Raise Female Suffrage Question

The debate upon the resolution of J. H. Hawthorthwaite, looking to the appointment of an imperial commission to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the question of Japanese immigration into British Columbia, was resumed in the legislature yesterday by Hon. Richard McBride. After briefly reviewing the situation, the premier declared himself in favor of the proposal put forward by the member for Nanaimo. He offered an amendment to the wording of the resolution, which, however, in no way changes its effect.

The debate upon the question was adjourned on the motion of J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the Liberal opposition. Upon the adjournment of the house, a caucus was held by the Liberal members. Just what stand they will take upon the matter has not as yet been made public.

The premier in his remarks referred to the impression which had gone abroad to the effect that the province of British Columbia was hostile to Japan. This he declared to be incorrect. The absolute necessity for the protection of Japanese immigration, in the interests of the laboring classes of the province was touched upon, and he briefly reviewed the steps which had been taken by the province in that connection.

It had freely been asserted that the Dominion government had ratified the Japanese treaty in the interests of the Imperial government. This was disproved, whatever the contention of Ottawa, by the statement of Winston Churchill, with regard to the communications which had passed between the home and Dominion governments. The imperial authorities had offered to have inserted in the treaty to be ratified by the Dominion, a clause restricting Japanese immigration into Canada similar to that in the one submitted to Queensland. The Dominion had declined this.

The competency of the province to appoint a local commission he admitted, but he pointed out that the same objection would be taken to its findings by the Dominion, as would be to those of a commission appointed by the latter on the part of the province. The Dominion practically held that the understanding with Japan which had been effected by Hon. Rudolph Lemieux was satisfactory, whereas the people of British Columbia were a unit in condemning it as unsatisfactory. Hence there was a conflict of opinions upon the matter.

The question was of great import as the question of better terms. The success which had attended an appeal direct to the imperial authorities in the latter case, warranted such action in the present case.

The resolution of Mr. Hawthorthwaite reads as follows: "Whereas, a conflict of interests has arisen between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and Whereas a treaty, known as the Anglo-Japanese treaty, has been entered by the Dominion government; and Whereas the said treaty contained the following section: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property." And whereas the industrial and labor interests of British Columbia have been seriously affected by the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants under said section; and Whereas laws enacted by this province to regulate said immigration have been uniform; and Whereas the Dominion authorities have been slow to enforce the same; and Whereas the existing condition cannot continue without injuring the various interests referred to, and further endangering the good understanding that has existed between people of Japan and the people of this province. Therefore, be it resolved, that this house memorialize the imperial government, through the colonial secretary, to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters.

The premier's amendment is to strike out the words after "resolved" and to make the resolution read as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to request the governor-general to ask the imperial government, through the colonial secretary, to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters."

The debate will be resumed Monday. The act to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities was considered in committee. The vexed question of the definition of the word "householder" was raised by an amendment proposed by G. B. Naden which virtually looks to complete manhood suffrage and extends the franchise in municipal matters to women.

A debate of some interest arose and the government was placed in a rather unfair light through the combined action of the leaders of the Liberal and Socialist sections of the opposition. Mr. Bowser asked the committee to proceed with the other clauses of the bill and return later to the clause in the preamble defining "householder." He wished further time to consider this, as it had been amended in the municipal committee.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite pressed for a statement from the attorney general as to his position upon this point. He expressed the fear that the government would delay the consideration of this clause until the closing days of the session and then attack it through. By this the women of Victoria who were especially interested

in the question, would be unable to bring what pressure to bear they could otherwise exert, by calling public meetings and obtaining an expression of public feeling.

In answer to the member for Nanaimo, Hon. Richard McBride defended his colleague. His request for a delay in considering the matter was perfectly reasonable and in no way prejudiced the position of the interested parties. While he admitted that in previous cases where female suffrage was in question, he himself had not seen his way clear to support them, he yet stated that he was open to conviction. He trusted that the opposition would take no exception to the clause being allowed to stand over.

On Mr. Hawthorthwaite's pressing the point, a division took place, Liberals and Socialists voting against the government. The reading of the bill was then continued and clause by clause was passed. The committee rose and reported progress.

Through an error in the printed copies of the estimates brought down yesterday the items for Ymir and Similkameen were reversed in the votes for roads, streets and bridges. Amended copies were therefore presented to the house. A mistake in numbering the clauses of the bill amending the Lands act resulted in the discharge of the second reading of that bill and an amended copy being brought down by special message.

An interested spectator upon the floor of the house was Lady Bourinot, widow of the late Sir John G. Bourinot, for years the clerk of the Dominion parliament and a famous authority upon parliamentary procedure. With Mrs. Carry, of Vancouver, she is visiting the city.

The report of the deputy commissioner of fisheries, J. P. Babcock, was presented to the house by Hon. W. J. Bowser.

On Monday next the debate upon the budget will be resumed by John Oliver. The member for Delta intimates in the house that there were several typographical errors in the estimates as brought down.

The ladies' gallery was again well filled with members of the Victoria Council of Women, who watched the debate upon the bill amending the Municipal Elections act with considerable interest.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Baugh Allen.

Hon. Mr. Bowser presented the report of the fisheries department for 1907.

That Imperial Commission.

On the resumption of the debate on Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion in favor of forwarding a memorial to the imperial government through the colonial secretary, requesting the appointment of a royal commission to inquire fully into all matters connected with the endorsement of the Anglo-Japanese treaty by the Dominion government, and the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants, Hon. Mr. McBride, who was received with cheers, said:

Mr. Speaker, I have one or two observations to make before proposing an amendment to the proposal of my hon. friend from Nanaimo, and I may at once explain the reason. I may admit that it is a matter which interferes with the object which he has in view, but merely purposes changing the mode of procedure which has been proposed by him, in the direction of providing for an appeal to the Mother Country through the federal government instead of making it directly to the colonial office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it must at once be admitted that this is a rather unusual proceeding that we should in a matter which to a very considerable extent at least concern the federal authorities, and a matter upon which this house is almost unanimous in admitting that it is a business which practically belongs to the federal government, go to the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, in view of what has transpired since this legislature opened, I think it must be generally admitted that here is an instance in which a very considerable justification exists for the people of British Columbia calling, in the way of appeal, for the protecting arm of the mother country. (Applause.)

Mistaken Impression.

There has been for some time an impression abroad, sir, among the people of this province that the actions of the federal authorities throughout, in regard to this question, has been to some considerable extent inspired by the imperial government.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. McBride: But, Mr. Speaker, no such impression can any longer be entertained, for only some few days ago, in reply to a very direct question, the under-secretary of state, the right Hon. Winston Churchill, made a very specific answer in which he stated that the imperial authorities had given every opportunity to the Canadian government to act on its own initiative in regard to the question of Oriental immigration in connection with the Japanese treaty (Hear, hear)—so that the excuse which has been so often and so strongly offered by some people in Canada in respect to the action of the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now been removed.

And, Mr. Speaker, the mother country can, after all, be very properly applied to in connection with these questions. For only last session, when we thought that the attitude at Ottawa towards British Columbia was not what it should be, we concluded that we would be justified in going to the mother country and asking for the interference of the imperial authorities. We then wished, Sir, to obtain that treatment for this section of Canada which we felt must be given us if justice were to be done to the province of British Columbia, and, Sir, we always hoped that our line of action in regard to that appeal to the proper authorities for such consideration would be followed by the best results, and the result, moreover, Sir, showed that our expectations were not without good foundation. (Cheers.)

Now, Sir, in my opinion the whole question of the proper protection of white labor in British Columbia and the prohibition of the immigration of Orientals into these parts of Canada is one that is of quite equal importance with the issues which were involved in the "Better Terms" agitation. (Cheers.) And as a matter of fact I consider that in many particulars the question which we are discussing this afternoon very considerably transcends in importance the issues which were involved in the "Better Terms" questions (Hear, hear), and I think, Sir, that there is any misconception on the part of the mother country or of the part of the people of Canada with respect to the attitude of British Columbia on the question of Oriental immigration, perhaps it can be best removed

by the interference and through the work of an imperial commission. (Hear, hear.) It has gone abroad, Sir, that the attitude of this parliament in respect to this most important question is one of hostility to Japan, and further, that this has been shown in the action which we have taken on the floor of this house on this subject, which we claim to be, and which most unquestionably is, of very great importance to the province of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

What Commission Would Show

Now, Sir, I am quite satisfied that if I an imperial commission were to come to British Columbia and look into the situation and make a searching enquiry into this whole subject, as beyond all doubt they would do—it would at once be established, that there exists absolutely no disposition whatever, on the part of the people of British Columbia, to involve the empire of Great Britain, in any international contest. (Cheers.) For we have, Sir, from the very beginning of this agitation, only insisted upon the proper acknowledgment of our legal rights; and have only advanced what we consider to be a fair and just demand which is moreover founded on the very best and soundest principles of political economy; the right of affording protection to our own homes, the right of protecting white labor and the right of doing only what is for the advancement of their best interests of the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Nor do I think that any different opinion is really held either here or elsewhere in well-informed quarters in reference to the real attitude of the people of this country, in regard to this whole matter. (Hear, hear.)

Now then, Sir, the work of an imperial commission, if its appointment can be obtained, will unquestionably establish to the satisfaction of the highest court of appeal in the British Empire, the mother land, that the desires at all exists here in the direction of bringing about an international conflict, and it will, moreover, demonstrate, Sir, that the local conditions, which have been so often represented, by the government as well as by the people of this country as being most seriously menaced by this flood of Oriental immigration are conditions, which in this country, value very highly, and it will further demonstrate, Mr. Speaker, that as part and parcel of the substantial development of the province of British Columbia, it is an absolute essential that the immigration of these Orientals shall be prohibited, and that every encouragement possible shall be given for the bringing into this province of British Columbia, of white settlers. (Cheers.)

Oriental Not Necessary

It has, however, Sir, gone abroad to a very considerable extent, that it is quite impossible to develop British Columbia along economic and business lines, unless we have cheap labor, that it is impossible properly to till the fields of the country to get in the harvest and to carry on the general lines of industry which are connected with the business life of the country, in any proper manner, without cheap labor. (Hear, hear.) But I am quite satisfied that the interference and work of such a tribunal as that to which I am now referring would more than demonstrate, Sir, that these views are not the views which the conditions, that have a all times prevailed in this province have arranted. (Cheers.)

There are and there have been, no doubt, Sir, instances here and there, where it might be shown that the conditions called for labor of a cheap class, but these conditions, if we only had the opportunity of bringing into this province a sufficient supply of white labor, would at once change. (Hear, hear.) And it could be further and very readily shown to any impartial tribunal, I am quite satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that many of the arguments which have been brought to bear against this agitation, and the work of those amongst us who have favored the absolute prohibition of Oriental immigration, would be very soon proven to be wrong, and proven wrong, Sir, right up to the hilt. (Cheers.)

Preferable to Local Commission.

Now, Sir, the proposal which is contained in the resolution of my hon. friend from Nanaimo might be criticized in some such manner as this: that the commission whose appointment is sought might very well be appointed by this legislature, and that we have the full power vested in ourselves for doing this whole work; and it might further be said that such a tribunal could not only make an inquiry, but would be justified in making an inquiry into the character of the character. (Hear, hear.) I at once admit, Sir, that it is quite within the competence of the government of the province of British Columbia, and for this parliament, under the Public Inquiries act, to arrange for the appointment of such a commission. But, Mr. Speaker, I contend that even if such a body were appointed and its work was performed in the most thorough manner possible, its conclusions would never be locked upon as anything else than local in their nature, and if I might use the term "domestic" in their character; while they would never, Sir, have the weight and the far-reaching effect which would inevitably result from the work of such a tribunal as that which is proposed in the motion of my hon. friend from Nanaimo. (Hear, hear.) Again, Mr. Speaker, others may go further and say that if it be not in the best interests of the country that a provincial commission be issued, why should we not refer the matter to Ottawa and get a commission from that source? Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that even for so much as a moment can there be any hesitation in this house in dealing with that phase of this question. (Hear, hear.) Because, Sir, only a few months ago a very searching inquiry was made in this province by a commission which was appointed at Ottawa, with the result with which we are only too well acquainted: that not one-tenth of the prohibition of this class of immigration has been established. (Hear, hear.) Because, Sir, only a few months ago a very searching inquiry was made in this province by a commission which was appointed at Ottawa, with the result with which we are only too well acquainted: that not one-tenth of the prohibition of this class of immigration has been established. (Hear, hear.) Because, Sir, only a few months ago a very searching inquiry was made in this province by a commission which was appointed at Ottawa, with the result with which we are only too well acquainted: that not one-tenth of the prohibition of this class of immigration has been established. (Hear, hear.)

Dominion Commission.

If you glance, Sir, through the report of that commission, and in particular if you glance through that part of it which deals with the Japanese, you will find, Sir, that this commission reported very strongly in favor of prohibiting this immigration being adopted at once. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, we find in the face of this report, supported as it was by a very strong protest from the people of British Columbia, that nothing, absolutely nothing, has been done to alter the most important state of affairs apart from the explanation which has been given by Hon. M. Lemieux in so



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INSURANCE BILL TALK

Representatives of Accident and Life Companies Present For Objections to Measure

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Banking and Commerce committee of the Commons this morning resumed the discussion of the government insurance bill.

C. Nadel, New York, representing Canadian, British and American accident insurance companies, was heard in opposition to the clause of the insurance bill, which limits them to three lines of policies. Accident companies, in his opinion, should be permitted to carry on the same lines of insurance in Canada as in Great Britain and the United States.

E. Williams, on behalf of Canadian accident companies, also asked that accident companies be given a wider field.

T. B. Macaulay, of the Sun Life, followed with a resumption of his discussion of the bill. He opened with a fierce onslaught on the restrictions which the bill imposes on the companies' contingency reserves. He condemned the proposals in this regard as worse than the Armstrong bill in New York state, the most pernicious principle that could possibly be established. He could see no reason why an insurance company should not be allowed to strengthen itself by the establishment of a reserve in exactly the same way as a bank. Regarding the distribution of policyholders' profits triennially, Mr. Macaulay said there was not a precedent in any part of the world for such a position.

Northern Boundaries of Provinces
Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The northern boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the sixtieth parallel of latitude. Senator Landry says that the northern boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec should be extended to the same line.

Fire at Wawanesa
Wawanesa, Man., Feb. 21.—Fire this morning destroyed Gordon's harness store, Polland's hardware store and Lander's poolroom.

Winnipeg Liquor Store Burned
Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Lindsay's liquor store on Logan avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$5,000.

Toronto Relief Measure
Toronto, Feb. 21.—The board of control today voted \$8,000 additional to the house of industry to relieve distress in the city.

Trainmaster at Moose Jaw
Moose Jaw, Feb. 21.—Thos. R. Flett, of Calgary, has been appointed trainmaster here, to succeed E. L. Chudleigh, who has been removed to Cranbrook.

Ontario Bank Shareholders
Toronto, Feb. 21.—The shareholders' committee of the defunct Ontario bank is forwarding to every shareholder a circular designed to bring in as many votes as possible to back up the committee in any attempt to insure that the \$2,000,000 actions against former directors will be prosecuted. The question as to whether or not these actions will be tested in the courts will be decided at a shareholders' meeting on March 4.



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MR. BABCOCK'S REPORT RECEIVED BY HOUSE

Deputy Commissioner Tells of the Condition of the Fisheries in Province

The report of the deputy commissioner of fisheries, J. P. Babcock, was brought down to the legislature by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general and commissioner of fisheries, yesterday.

The report deals with the condition of the fisheries in the various portions of the province. Attention is called to the great falling off in the Fraser salmon pack during the last season and the warnings of other years with regard to the danger of extinction which threatens the sockeye salmon of the Fraser unless stringent efforts are made to permit of a larger number of the fish reaching the spawning beds is reiterated.

Mr. Babcock refers to the unprecedented number of humpback salmon which ascended the Fraser last year and to the excellent condition of the salmon fisheries of the Skeena and the north generally and precautions suggested to prevent the industry there from sharing the same fate as on the Fraser.

Particular attention is drawn to the presence of black bass in Christina and Moyie lakes and to the danger to the trout and other indigenous fishes through the presence of the voracious marauder. The fact that the fish were planted there by the Dominion department after a report by the Dominion commissioner, is alluded to. Great regret is expressed that through the action of the Dominion department two of the most valuable trout lakes in the province are destined to be depleted.

Mr. Babcock expressed the opinion that the presence of the black bass in these waters is a menace to the salmon to which waters they might readily be transported. They are tremendous breeders and they would work tremendous harm to the great food fish of that river.

The report is as follows: Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general and commissioner of fisheries, Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1907:

Following my practice of the past six years I made a thorough inspection of the fishing and spawning grounds of the Fraser River District and I might say that the present conditions with those of the preceding years.

Sufficient facts have been stated in my reports to the department during the last six years to disclose that the catch of sockeye salmon in the Fraser river district is steadily declining, that their natural propagation has been restricted to the narrowest limits and is fast approaching the vanishing point and that their propagation has not been sufficiently extensive to give promise of future runs of profitable proportions. It will not, therefore, be surprising to state that the run of sockeye salmon to the Fraser River District this year was the smallest since 1892 and that year it is worthy to note, that the industry was yet in its infancy and that fishing was almost entirely confined to our own waters.

Smallest Pack Known.

The sockeye pack from the provincial waters of the Fraser River District this year is the smallest since 1884. The Fraser river from having been the greatest producer of sockeye salmon of any of the rivers of the province this year failed to furnish a pack being exceeded by both Rivers Inlet and the Skeena. For many years the pack of sockeye salmon in the entire Fraser River District—which includes the American waters of Puget Sound—was greater than that of all the sockeye salmon producing rivers of the world. Furthermore, while the lake system and spawning waters of the Fraser are far more extensive than those of any other sockeye salmon producing rivers, the number of breeding sockeye which reached the spawning grounds this season was many times less than in any previous year, and gives no promise of a profitable run four years hence. These facts show the critical condition of the salmon industry of the Fraser River District.

It has been practically demonstrated that the life of the sockeye salmon is four years, and that the run to the Fraser River District in a given year

is the product of those which were propagated within its watershed in the preceding fourth year. Therefore, the sockeye which ran to the Fraser this year were the product of the ova deposited upon its spawning ground by the fish which reached them in 1903. In my report of the conditions which I found to exist upon the spawning grounds of the Fraser that year, I

"It is well known that the run of salmon in the Fraser river during the past season was the poorest in many years. The scarcity was largely confined to the sockeye (O. nerka) variety though all varieties showed a marked decline. As the sockeye is the great commercial salmon of the Fraser, its loss upon both the spawning and the fishing grounds is of far greater importance to the government, the fishermen and the canners than the remarkable decrease in the catch, is the fact that the number of sockeye which reached the spawning grounds of the Fraser this year was so small as to threaten the destruction of this great industry. For I can positively state from personal observations that the run of sockeye to the Fraser watershed above the great canyon (which includes the Quessnel, Shuswap and Seton-Anderson Lakes sections) was a failure, and that virtually no spawn to produce a future run was deposited there this year, though, combined, these lake regions constitute what is believed to be 75 per cent of the natural spawning grounds of the sockeye of the entire Fraser River watershed. This statement, which may reasonably alarm those interested, is made after a careful inspection of the spawning grounds during the past three seasons. * * * When the canneries and the fishermen come to estimate the run four years hence the empty spawning beds of this year must be considered. It has shown that in all but one section of the spawning district of the Fraser watershed there were few or no sockeye."

The failure of the run of sockeye to the Fraser river in 1907 demonstrates the accuracy of the foregoing statements.

The Spawning Grounds.

In my reports for the last six years it has been clearly shown that large numbers of spawning sockeye were observed in the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section of the Fraser River each year, and that with the exception of the years of the big runs, 1901 and 1905, very few were found in any other section of its entire watershed. Excepted from the run of sockeye in 1905, the run this year consisted of fish propagated in the watershed of the Fraser in 1903. It follows that the run this year was comprised almost entirely of fish which were bred in the Harrison-Lillooet Lake spawning section. We thus have a valuable indicator in determining the relation that the run of sockeye in the Fraser watershed sustains to the entire spawning area of the Fraser river. Hence, knowing that the run to the Fraser depends upon the number bred in its watershed in the fourth preceding year, and that the run this year consisted of fish which were propagated in the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section in 1903, we are enabled to judge of the run which may be produced by an average seeding of that section. The fish which were spawned in the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section in 1903 were therefore the product of those which spawned in the Fraser River District in 1899. Valuable deductions can therefore be drawn by a comparison of the runs in those years.

Combined sockeye salmon pack of the Fraser River District waters common to British Columbia and the State of Washington for the past nine years.

The entire salmon pack of the Fraser River District—within the province—in 1899 was 480,383 cases. In the tabulated returns for that year the pack of sockeye was not segregated from the other varieties of salmon canned. However, a conservative estimate places the sockeye pack at 75 per cent of the total or 360,285 cases. The sockeye pack in the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section in 1903 was 92,883 cases, making a total of 857,985 cases of sockeye for the entire district in 1899. In 1903 the pack of sockeye for the district consisted of 204,846 cases packed in provincial waters and 167,211 cases in the American waters of the district, a total of 372,057 cases, a decrease of 56 1-2 per cent from that of 1899. The pack of sockeye in provincial waters of the Fraser District this year consisted of 59,815 cases and that of the American waters of 96,974, a total of 156,789 for the entire district, showing a decrease of 215,266 cases or 57 per cent from that of 1903. The catch of 1907 was 699,209 cases less than that of the previous eighth year, 1899, a decrease of 83 per cent; truly an astonishing showing. In addition permit me again to call attention to the fact that the catch of 1904 was 66 per cent less than that of 1900, that of 1905, a big year, was 22 per cent less than that of 1901, the second big year; that the pack of 1906 was 26 per cent less than in 1902, and that of 1907 is 57 per cent less than that of 1903.

Cause of Falling Off

Having thus shown that the sockeye run to the Fraser River district for the last eight years has diminished, that all the spawning beds of the river have been barren of spawning sockeye, with the exception of the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section, which has been shown to have well as in possession of sufficient facts to conclude that the decrease in the run, and the absence of fish from the greater portion of the spawning beds, are due to a failure to let the fish reach those beds, and that it is folly to expect that the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section alone can supply a sufficient number of young salmon to maintain runs to the Fraser of the magnitude of those of every year previous to 1900. It is incomprehensible how any one who has ever superficially studied the conditions of the fisheries of the Fraser can fail to be impressed with these facts, and to see in the marked decline in "productions" or as an alleged "decline," and can any longer assert that the industry is in a satisfactory condition because the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section has been shown to be well seeded with sockeye ova for each of the past six years. The Harrison-Lillooet Lake section and the other waters below the great canyon, in the opinion of the writer, do not represent more than 25 per cent of the available spawning beds suitable for sockeye in the entire watershed of the Fraser

river, and are not sufficiently extensive to have produced the runs of former years. The spawning beds of the Harrison-Lillooet Lake section are much less extensive than the spawning beds of either Rivers Inlet or the Skeena river watersheds. The former great runs of sockeye to the Fraser came from the seeding each year of its great lake sections. No one section of sufficient extent to have produced so many fish.

My previous reports have dealt so fully with the conditions existing upon the Fraser which threaten to exterminate the sockeye, that there is no occasion to go further into a discussion of the matter at this time, except, perhaps, to again point out the danger and to emphasize the statement that the steady decrease in the run and the unseeded spawning beds are the results of excessive and insufficiently restrictive fishing. That excessive fishing is chiefly responsible for these results is now admitted by both fishermen and canners. It is also the general consensus of opinion that additional measures of restriction must be adopted in order to arrest further depletion and probable extermination and to afford some assurance that the run may be restored. There is, however, no unanimity of opinion as to the character of the measures to be adopted.

The Reasons Discussed

I discussed the question of additional limitations into fishing in my report of 1904, and my studies of the seasons and fishing methods since that time have strengthened my conclusions then expressed, and quoted as follows:

"From my familiarity with the present conditions existing on the fishing grounds and my observations of the barren spawning grounds of the Fraser, I conclude that the sockeye which run to that river in the off years are perilously near extermination, in fact, so near that I believe more stringent regulations than those outlined must for a time be enforced. I am so strongly impressed with this fact that I have no hesitancy in recommending that fishing on the Fraser river, and its salt water approaches on both sides of the line, be prohibited from July 10 to September 15, for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. It may be said that this is altogether too radical. It may also be said that such legislation can never be enacted, since the fishermen and canners would oppose it, for the reason that it would for three years drive them from the river. I nevertheless submit that for three years the sockeye spawn deposited in the Fraser watershed has not been sufficient to produce runs of sockeye equal to those of the past three years, and that, notwithstanding the excessive fishing during that period, the catch has not been sufficient to yield a profit to either the fishermen or the canners, and that many of them have lost money. If the business of the fishermen and canners, under the existing laws as to seasons and methods (which they admit have tended to the extermination of the fish), has not been profitable for three years, upon what ground can they reasonably expect to make a profit in the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 under more restrictive regulations? For argument's sake let it be assumed that the run in 1906, 1907 and 1908 will equal in number those of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, and that the fishing season be made shorter in order to permit a reasonable proportion of the fish to reach the spawning grounds, who will assert that the fishermen and canners will do as well as they did in the latter years?"

"I cannot believe that the run of salmon in the Fraser district in the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 will equal

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Fraser River, British Columbia	480,383	172,617	923,669	237,477	204,846	72,688	837,498	183,007	59,815
Washington	512,500	229,890	1,220,000	372,301	167,211	107,943	825,453	178,748	90,419
Total	992,883	402,507	2,143,669	609,778	372,057	180,631	1,662,951	361,755	150,234

*Total pack on Fraser. Sockeye pack was not segregated in 1899.

that of the last three years. It certainly will not, if the theory is correct that the run depends upon the result of propagation in the Fraser in the fourth preceding year. If sockeye fishing in the Fraser district, on both sides of the line, be prohibited in the years above specified, the fish which do come in from the sea will reach the spawning grounds; when by natural propagation aided by the hatcheries now in existence (which combined have a capacity of 90,000,000 eggs), the river will be thoroughly seeded, even though the run should be materially less than that of the past season. If for a period of four years the sockeye be given free access to the spawning grounds of the river, the result will be a restoration to condition of profitable proportions. It is equally certain that if the river be not thus seeded the run of fish will continue to decrease. The fishermen and canners should recognize these facts now, for sooner or later they must face the fact that the only way the fish can be restored to the Fraser from fish now in existence is by the force of catching them. It naturally follows, then, that the greater the decrease in the run the longer it will take to restore it to its former condition. If the fishermen and canners, by their intervention, shall prevent the enactment of laws which shall prohibit fishing for salmon in the Fraser district for the next three years, and yet consent to more restrictive measures than those at present in force, they will, nevertheless, face certain loss in 1906, 1907 and 1908, and will postpone the restoration of the runs to profitable proportions, and the time when salmon fishing and canning shall again become a lucrative business."

Large Run of Humpback

Though the run of sockeye, spring and coho salmon to the Fraser this year exhibited a marked decline from that of previous seasons, the run of humpback salmon was greatly increased. It is declared by many careful observers, who have spent years upon the fishing grounds, that the run this year was the largest known to them. Notwithstanding great numbers were caught and canned on both sides of the international line—the pack on Puget Sound was in excess of 500,000 cases—the streams of the Fraser system and the coast rivers of the province and the state of Washington were crowded with spawning fish. This is the first year that any considerable number of humpbacks have been packed in the Fraser district. There is no question but that the humpback fresh from its feeding ground in the open sea is in prime condition, and is a desirable food fish, either fresh or canned. Heretofore it has not been largely utilized because the market for it was small. It is now supplied with the most desirable sockeye, or spring salmon. Because of the decrease in the run of the latter the canners have found a ready market for fresh run humpbacks.

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having failed altogether to get sockeye eggs from its own spawning stations.

The Harrison and Seton lake hatcheries were the only stations at which any spring salmon eggs were obtained, the former having collected a million, and the latter less than 800,000. The Seton lake hatchery collected over twenty-five millions of humpback salmon eggs. This is the first season that that variety of salmon has been propagated in any considerable number.

The demand for the humpback salmon this season reaches such a figure as to warrant its being added to the hatchery output. The run of hump-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and that he would then turn on me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed. Next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that had set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, and put it in his coffee as directed before. He never had a drink of spirits since. This letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst case."

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PROTECTION FOR BANKS

Proposal to Have Law Passed in New York Legislature Against Circulating Damaging Reports

New York, Feb. 21.—The New York Legislature is to be asked to pass a bill making it a misdemeanor to circulate reports attacking the solvency of any bank or trust company doing business in this state. The bill is now being prepared by the legislative committee of the New York State bankers' association. The decision to ask for the passing of such a measure was reached at a recent meeting of the executive committee. The legislative committee was instructed to formulate a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall wilfully make, circulate or transmit to another, any statement affecting the solvency of any bank or trust company doing business in this state. At the same time it was resolved that the association, through its protective committee or some other committee should take suitable action to call the attention of the public generally to the unwarranted attacks recently made through the medium of the telephone and in other ways, upon the solvency of a number of banks of New York city.

MISS WHITNEY NEXT?

Rumor From Europe That She Will Wed an Austrian Count—Her Brother Denies

London, Feb. 21.—A Vienna dispatch to a news agency says that several Budapest newspapers state that Count Paul Esterhazy, who recently returned from New York, where he went to attend the wedding of Count Szechenyi with Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is engaged to Miss Dorothy Whitney of that city. Miss Dorothy Whitney is a daughter of the late William C. Whitney, and a sister of Harry Payne Whitney.

New York, Feb. 21.—Harry Payne Whitney today denied the report that his sister, Miss Dorothy Whitney, is engaged to Count Paul Esterhazy, the Hungarian nobleman who attended the Vanderbilt wedding in this city recently. Mr. Whitney said that the Count is only slightly acquainted with the Whitney family, and that he does not know that his sister met the Count except at the Vanderbilt wedding.

CLEARING OFF DEBTS

National Bank of North America, New York, Pays Clearing House and Deposits.

New York, Feb. 21.—The National Bank of North America, one of the so-called Morse institutions, has paid \$1,200,000 of its indebtedness to the clearing house association. In addition to this other payments have been made to depositors, making a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000 in the bank's indebtedness. The institution is in the hands of a receiver, and has been going through the process of liquidation. The original debt to the clearing house was \$2,200,000. Yesterday's payment thus reduces the debt to a million. An official of the bank said today that the institution would be able to pay its depositors dollar for dollar, and that the first dividend would probably be declared within four or six months.

The late Lord Nunburnholme left estate valued for probate at \$988,386.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP cures indigestion, biliousness, constipation, headache, wind, palpitation, oppression at the chest, loss of appetite, pains after food, dizziness, blood and skin troubles, and the many other ills that arise from a disordered state of the digestive system. Why? Because it strengthens stomach, liver and bowels, cleanses your blood, and purifies your whole system.

MOTHER Seigels Syrup

"I have used Mother Seigel's Syrup for stomach troubles, and with such benefit that three bottles completely cured me. I look upon it now as a household necessity and cannot praise it too much."—From Mrs. William Davis, Lake View, Argenteuil Co., Que., June 5, 1907.

FOR ALL FORMS OF Indigestion

Price 60 cents per bottle. Sold Everywhere A. J. WHITE & CO., Montreal.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

TREVOR KEENE Auctioneer and Appraiser

Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

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Hold Weekly Sales of Furniture at the Mart, Fort St

Sales Held at Private Residences by Arrangement.

For Sale Privately HANDSOME SET OF LADY'S FURS. 2 GOOD PIANOS.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEERS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

We are instructed by A. Honess, Esq., to sell at his residence, 725 COURTNEY STREET, between Douglas and Blanchard streets, on

TUESDAY 25th, 2 p. m.

Elegant Oak and Mahogany Furniture and Effects

Two Very Old Grandfather Clocks

This lot of Furniture is in splendid condition, only being in use eight months. Particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co., Ltd.

6 Per Cent Debentures

The following debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria; numbers:

26	146	233	360	441	527
11	150	238	368	457	528
14	168	240	371	480	533
12	172	246	382	484	537
51	182	276	396	490	542
76	185	278	409	508	551
190	190	283	421	511	575
104	197	287	434	512	577
123	213	305	435	513	579
113	223	324	439	523	581

Interest on the above mentioned debentures ceases on the 1st day of March next.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary, Victoria, B. C., 21st February, 1908.

Money to Loan

Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy

Real Estate Agents

Government St., Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability,
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

THE IMMIGRATION ACT

The Chief Justice has held the Immigration Act passed at the present session of the legislature to be ultra vires that body by reason of the action of the Dominion Parliament in regard to the Japanese treaty. The case will now come before the Supreme Court and will probably be disposed of early next week. There will doubtless be an immediate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, no matter what the determination on appeal may be.

We are very glad that this course is being followed. What the people of British Columbia want to know is to what extent the legislature has a right to deal with the subject of immigration. The issue is presented by the legislation in question in a plain and unmistakable fashion. Two points seem to be involved. One of them is the right to deal with immigration in any way, and this the Chief Justice seems to think is vested to some extent in the legislature. The other is the validity of the new act in view of Dominion legislation accepting the Japanese treaty. Mr. Cassidy took the point that the Dominion Act was ultra vires the federal Parliament, which is a new question and one that does not seem to have impressed itself upon the mind of the learned Chief Justice.

The decision of the Attorney-General not to attempt the enforcement of the Act so far as it relates to Chinamen and Japanese is a very wise one. Nothing good could result from pursuing the opposite course. The Chief Justice having held that the Act is beyond the powers of the local House, it would be a mistake to proceed with its enforcement until his decision has been overturned, and there is no certainty that it will be. If it stands, and persons entitled to enter the province are imprisoned for contravention of the Act, there might be a substantial bill of damages to pay by and by. Therefore, we applaud the decision of the Attorney-General not to proceed with the enforcement of the Act pending the determination of its constitutionality.

VICTORIA AS A GRAIN PORT

No valid reason can be given why Victoria may not become a grain shipping point, or why we cannot have flour mills here to grind the wheat produced in the western half of the prairie region. Immense quantities of grain, ore and coal are carried across the Great Lakes on car-ferries under conditions very much more difficult than those that are met in similar transportation between the Mainland and Vancouver Island. We wish it were possible to get the people of Victoria to appreciate the fact that the insular position of this city is not a serious handicap to the development of business. If from the head of Saanich peninsula a neck of land extended to the mouth of the Fraser, no one would doubt for a moment that a railway would be built over it and that this port, out on the open ocean to which the largest ships can come in perfect safety at any hour of the day or night at any season in the year, would be the greatest of all railway termini on the North Pacific. But it seems very difficult to convince certain people that freight can be transported in cars by water just as safely and just as expeditiously by car-ferries as by rail, and far more cheaply. The manager of the Pere Marquette system told a representative of the Colonist that he came from the eastern states to take charge of that railway, convinced that transportation by car-ferry was an absurdity, but experience had shown it to possess enormous advantages. Francis J. Lee, who was at one time traffic manager of the White Pass & Yukon system, and who learned railroading on the lines running into Chicago, made a full investigation into the feasibility of carrying freight in cars from Port Hardy on this island to Skagway, there to be put on the rails and taken into the Yukon and he satisfied not only himself, but the management of the system that the undertaking would be advantageous, and it came nearer being an accomplished fact than many people suppose. It was never rejected, but only postponed, and before it was taken up again the great Klondyke rush was over. Car-ferries for both freight and passengers are to be put on across the Straits of Dover. Other instances might be cited, but they have already been referred to in these columns, and mention is made of the subject now only for the purpose of again endeavoring to impress upon the minds of Victoria people that the narrow water channels are not an obstacle to the development of a great terminal business here. There is not

the slightest reason in the world why a self-propelling car-ferry, carrying thirty or more loaded cars cannot run from the Mainland terminus on the Canadian Pacific to the head of Saanich Arm and the cars there be transferred to the rails and be brought into Victoria or Esquimalt over the E. & N. Nature has put no obstacles in the way; our own people have evolved them out of their own imagination.

We know what the answer to this will be. It will be that, if these things are so, it is extraordinary that railway men do not see them. To this we might reply in many ways, but shall confine ourselves to a few. One is that railway men are more concerned about doing what they have to do from day to day than they are in devising new plans. Another is that the range of information even of the greatest railway men is limited by the scope of their own observations. Another is that the actual managers of railway enterprises have to persuade their directors that certain things are desirable. Another is that the financial abilities of the biggest railway companies are limited, and they are usually being worked up to the limit. Only those persons who are familiar with the history of railway expansion know how difficult it has been in many cases to convince railway managers that certain steps would be advantageous. It is an open secret that the C. P. R. was hard to convince that the purchase of the E. & N. railway was desirable. It is known to some people, at least, that certain other railway people scouted the idea that the Island road was worth buying. It is also true that if the C. P. R. were willing to take a stiff advance upon the price paid for the E. & N., at least one purchaser would buy it by telegram. Instances could be multiplied in which railway men have had to be forced by public opinion and persuaded by very substantial aid to build railway lines, which were profitable from the day they were opened for traffic. We have in mind one such instance, in which the promoter, who had nothing to do with railways, was laughed at by the very men who, within two years, took up his project and made money out of it from the day the first train ran over the line. Those who know the history of the portion of the C. P. R. between Montreal and St. John, know that transportation men refused to recommend it, and that it was brought to a successful conclusion by men who had not a single dollar's interest in the work at any stage. We wish that Victoria people would appreciate the force of these considerations. We have an object lesson right before our eyes. A few years ago the majority of people said that we need not expect the C. P. R. to build a hotel here, because if it was desirable to have one, the company would build it without waiting to be asked. We all know that the company was for a long time averse to the undertaking, and that it was only through persistent effort, backed up by some valuable concessions, that the enterprise was secured for the city.

What we ought to have at Victoria is a breakwater extending out to Brothie Ledge, within which there could be established one of the finest harbors in the world. And there is no time to be lost in agitating for it. Other places are alive to their opportunities, but it seems necessary to stir Victoria people up to a realization of the fact that they have opportunities. A residential city is an excellent thing. This we know Victoria will become. An educational centre is an excellent thing, and this we hope Victoria will assuredly be. But we ought to labor to make it a great business centre also. The people, who will come here to reside because of the natural beauty and delightful climate possessed by our city and its environs, will have families. Many of the men will themselves be in the very prime of life and desirous of continuing in business. If we hope to keep the population here after we get it, we must provide openings for business, and we will never do this as long as we sit with folded hands and wait until some divinity in the shape of a railway manager sees fit to smile upon us. The gods of business help those who help themselves.

We printed yesterday a synopsis of Mr. Alcorn's proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act. They are worth close examination, and we shall be very glad to receive suggestions as to any changes which may serve to aid in the prevention of corrupt practices at elections. Mr. R. L. Borden, to whom we are indebted for the synopsis, expressly asks that we shall do what we can to aid in the preparation of an efficient measure. Before going into any details as to the general features of the Bill, we draw attention to Section 9, which provides that in this province the sheriffs shall be appointed Returning Officers. As our constituencies do not coincide with counties, we suggest that this provision may have to be changed.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

The definition of what may be regarded as the personal expenses of a candidate is reasonably wide, but not more so than can be justified. The Bill seems to contemplate that a candidate may hire one speaker to attend each of his meetings, which may be interpreted to mean that if he has twenty meetings he may hire twenty speakers, or he may hire one speaker for the whole campaign. It is possible that a way may be left open here for the improper use of money, and we hope the Bill itself is more specific than the synopsis as to just how far this right to hire speakers may be

extended. The provision authorizing a candidate to hire a conveyance for his own use on polling day and to take voters to the poll in it seems also to be objectionable. Under it, at least as the synopsis expresses the matter, a candidate might hire a tally-ho and carry voters to the polls in it all day.

We are of the opinion that the proposed change which requires all elections throughout the Dominion to be held on the same day, is a good one. We cannot think of any valid reason for postponing it in the few constituencies in which, under existing arrangements, elections are held at a day fixed by the Returning Officer. In the early days of Union this may have been desirable, but it is no longer so.

The provision directed against the expenditure of money by corporations at elections, which will be found in Section 30, is very far-reaching and is valuable, more perhaps because it will give corporations a good excuse for not contributing than for any other reason. Similar provisions are directed against government officers, employees and contractors. We are very much inclined to think that, as a rule, corporations would be very glad to be relieved from the importunities of politicians, who desire financial assistance at elections, and if the proposed measure becomes law they will be quite ready to take shelter behind its provisions.

Sections 32 and 33 may be useful, although they will serve to curb the imagination of a certain class of election workers. We do not think the penalty for a violation of Section 32 is severe enough. False statements purporting to be published on behalf of a candidate ought to be punished by imprisonment in addition to a fine, and the committing judge should have no discretion as to imposing the imprisonment. The length of the term might be left open, but the disreputable practice at which the section is aimed should be absolutely suppressed. Section 33 is one that will call for a good deal of consideration. While we are wholly of the opinion that the practice of promising expenditures in a constituency in order to get votes is open to great abuse, we are inclined to doubt the expediency of trying to prevent it. We can easily imagine a case in which a public expenditure may be vital to a constituency and be one of the things upon which the voters ought to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. There are provisions upon which we may have something to say at another time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow treated the Opposition with scant courtesy in his budget speech. He left them no opening for adverse criticism.

Vancouver is going to hold a horse show next month. Victorians talked of a similar enterprise, but the matter ended in talk. We ought to get over that habit, if possible.

It is very gratifying to be able to say that opinion is unanimous that the government made very wise choice in arranging the personnel of the Victoria licensing and police commissions.

In the United States those most concerned about the matter assert that the navy is all right. That ought to end a discussion, the merits of which can only be established by the final test of battle.

The French are meeting with a degree of opposition in Morocco that few people anticipated. Recent successes on the part of the Moors will render more difficult a situation already serious enough.

Russia is going to build a billion-dollar fleet. When it is built it will be wise for the person who then happens to be Czar to tie the ships up to posts somewhere in the interior of the country, where they can do no harm. The Russians have their good qualities, but seamanship never was one of them.

It is mentioned in a Montreal dispatch that the cost of removing the snow from the streets of that city after the past week's storms has already amounted to \$150,000. On the principle that "a penny saved is a penny gained," Victorians may congratulate themselves on being about \$150,000 ahead of the game.

Since Germany had her fracas with the natives in West Africa, and the United States tried its hand at suppressing the Filipinos and France has undertaken to deal with the Moors, we do not hear quite as much as we did about the inability of Britain to accomplish things in a military way.

It is reported to the Colonist that the practice of riding bicycles on the sidewalks in defiance of the by-law is very common. The police are taking all possible steps to punish the offenders, and the latter need expect but little sympathy from the public, as they can plead no extenuating circumstances, except the bad condition into which the streets were allowed to get.

We are inclined to regard as somewhat ominous the riot of the unemployed at Philadelphia on Thursday. The masses in the United States are today simply seething with discontent, and it is conceivable that the incident referred to may but be the forerunner of a revolt against present conditions which may be so widespread as to create a situation of the gravest character.

By the omission of a line, a sentence in an editorial yesterday, which was written as follows: "In regard to the shortage of labor for the development of our resources and the objection to the employment of Asiatics," appeared

as "in regard to the shortage of labor for the development of Asiatics." One of the results of the use of linotypes is the omission of lines. It is not by any means confined to this part of the world.

The report that Great Britain is seeking to take advantage of Russia's weakened condition to force a settlement of the Turkish question, in a manner that will curb the ambitions of the Czar's government, is probably due only to the conviction on the part of some one that such a step would be a wise one. We decline to share the belief that the Campbell-Bannerman ministry is seeking to foment trouble in the Balkans or Caucasus.

If we are correctly informed the E. C. Electric Railway company has no exclusive franchise either by purchase or otherwise for supplying light or power in this city, and if this is the case, it cannot be claimed that to vest such an authority in the municipality would amount to repudiation. The possession of such power might be a very useful thing during the life of the company's franchise, although we do not suppose there is the least probability of the city's going into the light business.

Why does the Times say "that with more than six million acres of timber land alienated the receipts from that source must be just ordinary?" None of the timber land to which our contemporary refers has been alienated. It is under licence. If the area is 6,000,000 acres, there will be a revenue from it of about \$1,220,000 a year. To our contemporary this may be quite "just ordinary" and perhaps it is, but a policy that has made such an income "ordinary" seems like a pretty good one.

A story comes from Germany to the effect that Japan is getting ready for another war with Russia and that British intrigue is at the bottom of it. A crop of such fables is to be expected at intervals of varying length. John Bull has a reputation for designing purposes which is far and away beyond his deserts. Up to a short time ago, he was always supposed to be planning to put the United States in a difficult position. At present it is in Germany that his wily tricks are being exposed.

The Victoria Yacht Club has been reorganized, has increased its membership and outlined an attractive programme for the approaching season. The Colonist wishes the Yacht Club every success. We have some confidence that it is embarking upon a career which will surpass the expectations of the most sanguine of its members, as it is probably correct to say no similar organization in the world is more favorably situated in respect to natural advantages for the enjoyment of the sport upon which its attention is centered.

In the proposed amendments to the Land Act there is a provision conferring upon the government the right to dispose of the reversionary interest of the province in Indian reserves. We are inclined to think that the government already possesses this power, but it is just as well to remove any doubt which may exist on the subject. A reversionary right in any property is a less interest than a present right, and as the government may dispose of the latter, there can hardly be any good reason why it ought not to have the right to dispose of the former.

The announcement that the Canadian Northern has obtained power to extend its line to the Pacific Coast and has increased its capital with that object, is a piece of news of very great interest to British Columbia, and will, we are satisfied, be seen to have a special interest to Victoria and Vancouver Island. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have taken more trouble to inform themselves as to the possibilities of Vancouver Island than any one else in the railway world, except the Canadian Pacific, and the interest of the latter only came with the purchase of the E. & N. Years before that time the promoters of the Canadian Northern were obtaining information about the Island and had learned all there is to know about the value of its strategic position.

Mr. McBride's proposal to amend Mr. Hawthorthwaite's resolution so as to provide that an inquiry may be sought into the Oriental question to be carried on by a commission appointed by the Imperial government, if that body sees fit, has a good deal to commend it. We are not specially favorable to the idea of appealing to London in regard to matters affecting Canada, but the Oriental question is Imperial in its importance and if its investigation by the Imperial authorities can be brought about, good results would be almost certain to follow. The British government has hardly had an opportunity to study this subject in its bearings upon the future of the Pacific coast of Canada. It is of course quite possible that the Colonial Office might not see its way clear to act upon the request, but we are very strongly of the opinion that the welfare of the whole Empire demands that the subject shall be taken up in a comprehensive way by the British government.

Railway Wages.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Industrial and financial circles have been more or less concerned over what they regard as a prospect that the railroads of the country have in contemplation a general reduction in the wages of their employees. Such apprehension is practically groundless.

Still More Carpets

STILL more and larger shipments of Carpets have been piling in on us this week, and our grand display of Spring styles is growing at a rapid pace. Surprise after surprise, upon the opening of these new lines—almost each bale contains some new and specially attractive style. Now is the best time to choose the Carpets you'll need this Spring, and now is the best time to have them made up. Come in and see these new styles. We shall be pleased to show you through.

Some of Our Newest Offerings in Office Chairs

We have just received some important additions to our stock of Office Chairs, and now have several excellent styles and values in these lines. In adjustable tilting chairs and adjustable spring back typewriter chairs we show some interesting styles. Shown on fourth floor.

OFFICE CHAIR—A low-priced chair finished in Oak. Has adjustable spring seat and is a good, serviceable chair. Price, each \$5.50

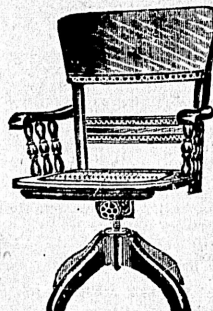
OFFICE CHAIR—Another low-priced chair. A comfortable chair finished in Oak. Has adjustable spring seat. Good value at, each \$6.00

OFFICE CHAIR—A stylish chair, style in solid oak, highly polished. A modern style. Has adjustable spring seat. Low-priced at, each \$7.50

OFFICE CHAIR—In Quartered Oak and with leather upholstered seat. We show a splendid style in this one. Seat is spring adjustable. Price, each \$9.50

OFFICE CHAIR—A handsome style in solid Quartered Oak, highly polished. Wood seat, spring adjustable. Fit for most any office. Price, each, \$8.50

We also stock a fine range of other chairs suitable for general office use and waiting room use. You'll find our prices on these most fair.



Splendid Line of Typewriter Chairs Priced Reasonably

TYPEWRITER CHAIR—A splendid low-priced chair, this. It is made of Oak and finished in good manner, adjustable and spring. For a low-priced chair it is fine value. Price, each \$4.00

TYPEWRITER CHAIR—Another style in Oak, which is also fine value in moderately-priced chairs. This is a serviceable chair which has become popular. Adjustable and spring. Price, each \$5.50

TYPEWRITER CHAIR—We have two styles in these Oak Chairs with the leather upholstered back. This back is adjustable to any height and makes a comfortable chair. Red or green leather. Price \$8.00 and \$6.50

TYPEWRITER CHAIR—This is a comfortable chair style. Upholstered back and seat, choice of either red or green leather. Back is adjustable to height and makes a most comfortable chair. Price, each \$10.00

Tea Set Specials OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

Today, we are offering some special values in China Tea Sets—a few lonely "sets" left from this Winter's stock. We have made substantial reductions in the prices, to clear these out at once. Most of these sets are slightly imperfect or incomplete—a piece chipped or a piece missing—that's all. In a forty-piece set, such an imperfection would pass unnoticed. Still, they are not complete, and are "lonelies," and, according to our policy, someone else must own them soon. The body is of the best quality China, and the decorations the newest and daintiest. Duplicate complete sets sold readily at much higher prices; and nothing but their incompleteness caused these to remain. If you wish to secure a dainty China Tea Set, this is an opportunity you should not overlook. You'll be surprised at the excellent values offered at these prices. Visit our first floor showrooms, and ask to be shown these.

CHINA TEA SET—A 40-piece set, in pink floral decoration. The body is of very fine china. Marked down at the very low price of, per set \$4.00

CHINA TEA SET—A splendid set, in pink floral decoration. This set has 40 perfect pieces and is a very attractive set. Marked now at, per set \$4.75

CHINA TEA SET—Here is a dainty set, in blue which should appeal to those who favor blues. It is a pretty floral effect. Forty pieces, per set \$5.00

CHINA TEA SET—This is a very handsome decoration in green and gilt. The design is very dainty, and the set at this price, genuinely good value, 40 pieces, per set \$5.00

CHINA TEA SET—A pretty floral decoration in blue. This set has 32 pieces and is uncommonly good value at, per set \$3.50

CHINA TEA SET—A printed and gilt set in blue hawthorn, a design that is pleasing. We have marked this 40-piece set at a price that will move it in a hurry. Now at \$7.50

CHINA TEA SET—An especially attractive set, this. The decoration is light blue and gold worked into a design that is at once attractive and pleasing. There are 36 perfect pieces, and the set is now offered at \$16.00

A Special Typewriter Desk

TYPEWRITER DESK—This is a very special desk style. It is made of finest Quartered Oak, highly polished and finished in best possible manner. The arrangement of the desk is all that could be desired by anyone wishing a convenient and useful desk. Top is 48 in. x 30 in., and when typewriter is not in use makes an excellent flat-top desk of liberal proportions. The disappearing machine cabinet makes this possible. There are eight large, roomy drawers giving ample storage space for stationery, etc. Priced very reasonably at, each \$35.00

Novelty Mission Furniture

There is a charm in these Mission Furniture Novelties that's peculiar. The simple, yet artistic, lines, the quaintness of the decorations in the way of rhymes or fittings and their genuine usefulness seem to give to these a worth unusual. Their superior decorative qualities combined with their great usefulness makes them specially desirable. For den furnishing, they are particularly suitable.

JARDINIERE STANDS, in Mission, finely finished, at, each \$1.50

JARDINIERE STAND, in Mission \$3.50

JARDINIERE STAND, in Early English oak, at \$5.50

TABOURETTE, in Mission, two sizes, at, each, \$4.00 and \$3.00

BOOK RACK, in Mission, has three shelves, finished in first-class style, at, each \$2.50

MAGAZINE RACK—A three-shelf rack in Mission. A very pleasing design, well made, at \$3.50

MAGAZINE STAND—In Early English oak. Has three shelves and a locked cabinet for holding letters, papers, etc. Very fine piece \$10.00

MAGAZINE STAND—In Early English oak. Has four shelves and cabinet. Cabinet has handsome carved door. A pretty gift piece. Price \$14.00

MAGAZINE STAND—In Early English oak. Another very handsome style. This one has four shelves and is finished in best manner \$14.00

MAGAZINE STAND AND WRITING CABINET—This is a combined magazine stand and writing desk. Has two shelves for magazines or books. Price \$12.50

MAGAZINE STAND—A four-shelf stand in Early English oak, at a very fair price. This is a pretty design, and marked at the low price of \$7.50

MAGAZINE STAND—A very stylish style, with four shelves and a cabinet, with handsome leaded glass door. In Early English oak. Price \$15.00

CELLARETTE—In Early English oak we have several fine Cellarettes—gifts the men folk would appreciate. Prices range at, each, \$25.00, \$24.00, \$14.00 and \$12.00

Why You Should Deal at This Store

It is pretty generally conceded that those who give their undivided attention to anything produce the best results. It is agreed also that long service as a specialist makes that specialist better fitted to do his chosen work. Our whole time and consideration is given to the work of furnishing homes. Long service in this single line is also ours. Our department managers have also spent years in handling the merchandise sold in their departments. The experience of years in planning and furnishing hundreds of homes and in buying to supply the demands of a cosmopolitan folk puts them in a better position to buy and plan intelligently than ordinary storekeepers.

"Furniture of real stability and merchandise of decided worthiness"—that's the policy of our buyers. They don't look for "Job Lots" or "Specials."—"Quality" always with them, and "quality" in Furniture and "House Furnishings" pays. Before you invest a cent in furniture, see ours and COMPARE VALUES.

FURNISHERS

—OF—
HOMES
HOTELS
CLUBS
Complete and Good

Weiler Bros

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS

—OF—
FURNITURE
AND OFFICE
FITTINGS
That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

BRITISH OPINION

We had a reference the other day in the editorial columns to the amendment proposed in the House of Commons to the Criminal Code making so-called "accidents" in the woods indictable offences and punishable by imprisonment. The proposal has attracted much attention in Eastern Canada, and as Vancouver Island sportsmen in common with the fraternity through the country, are interested in the matter we print the following, which we find in the Montreal Witness:

Most people will have sympathy with Mr. E. N. Lewis's purpose in introducing an amendment to the criminal code in the house of commons whereby what are called accidents in the wood would be made indictable offences and punishable by imprisonment. During the active shooting season hardly a day passes that we do not, and there must be many of such mistake for a deer, or a moose, or what not, and there must be monk of such "accidents," when death does not follow, that are hushed up, and that we do not hear about. There are no doubt very many more cases where people are shot and missed. There can be no adequate excuse for such such anachronisms. On might think the distress that must follow the commission of such a blunder would be punishment enough. Yet if the blunder comes to be stigmatized as a crime, the shooter as well as his acquaintances, will cease to condone it as a misfortune for which the luckless perpetrator is to be more pitied than blamed.

The largest advertisers long ago made the discovery that the best way to secure the attention of the investing public is by the utilization of space in the columns of a newspaper. When this conviction shall have become fixed in the minds of all who advertise there will be an end to the disfigurement of the streets and the public highways, with vulgar signs calling attention to the merits of Smith's Soap, Jones' Jam, Brown's Bunion Cure, etc.; and judging from the following which we find in News-papernot, this happy day is speedily approaching:

Henry W. Savage, theatrical manager, announced recently through the New York Herald that he has abandoned all outdoor advertising of his many attractions while they pay in the metropolis. This includes painted signboards, stands of printed paper, electrical signs, and window lithographs. "He will confine his advertising to the newspapers, from which he finds the great bulk of his patronage is drawn. He is convinced that if this be true in his case it is equally true of all other advertisers who still employ signboards. His example is exactly the opposite of that of a prominent actor-manager, who at the beginning of the season, stated he would not advertise in the newspapers, but would make all his public announcements on signs and printed sheets. His experiment was not a success. His new managers now utilize the newspapers."

New Brunswick is having fun poked at it these days for having had to call a conference in order to arrange that the provincial election shall be conducted free from the manipulations of the political crook. Says the Montreal Gazette:

Organizations to secure a pure election are being formed in New Brunswick. They are probably needed. If the members will maintain their zeal after polling and work to punish any who perpetrate or profit by illegal acts they may do more good than experience has taught people to look for. An election crook in jail is about the only object lesson that can affect the fraternity.

The Presbyterian (Toronto) publishes in its issue of February 13, an extremely interesting and instructive article on the policy of Japan as to colonization from Mr. A. W. Lochead, its Tokyo correspondent. Mr. Lochead thinks that the Pacific coast of America has very little fear from immigration from Japan. The Presbyterian makes the following comment on his article, which will be read with a special interest by the people of British Columbia.

The article by Mr. A. W. Lochead, our correspondent in Tokyo, which appears on page 201, is one which is certain to attract and interest our readers in view of the discussions on the policy of Japan as to colonization on the Pacific coast of America. It has been freely stated that the next great war will be a struggle between Japan and the west for the supremacy of the Pacific, and for the right to colonize on American and Canadian soil. The willingness of Japan to restrict immigration to British Columbia is a reasonable limit as the result of the conference with Mr. Lemieux did not accord with this theory. Mr. Lochead submitted his article to a number of prominent people in Tokyo and was assured by them that it was in accordance with fact, and a true statement of the situation. The ground he takes is that while Japan regards herself as the Britain of the East and has the ambition to be a commercial and a colonizing power, she regards Korea and Manchuria as being directly within her sphere of influence and to these countries her colonization energies will be directed. This fact taken in conjunction with the fact that Japan is gaining under the heavy debt incurred in the war with Russia; that the development of her home resources and the building up of her institutions will absorb her energies, and that she is too wise to enter upon a useless struggle with nations of unlimited resources, puts any likelihood of a war on the Pacific coast in which she will be the aggressor into the remote future. It is the part of our statesmen to accept the promise of Japan to restrict immigration, in good faith, and to abstain from the saying of things for partisan ends which can only serve to irritate and wound a sensitive people with whom it is in our interest to maintain friendly relations.

A white-haired old gentleman has been going round the West End of London with a bag of gold and silver, inviting all sorts of people to "dip" in it for coins.

The British Colonist, Saturday, February 22, 1868.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the father of American Independence.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on leaving Australia, is to visit Tahiti, and then Valparaiso, after which he will sail around the Horn.

The U.S.R.C. Lincoln arrived yesterday with Collector Wilson, who is on his way to San Francisco.

The British schooner Goldstream, from Victoria, was sold at auction at Honolulu on 11th January by C.S. Barlow for \$2,500. John Curry was the purchaser.

The next steamer to arrive here will be the Pacific, which will sail from San Francisco about the 5th inst. She will be commanded by Capt. Winsor, and after touching at Esquimalt with freight, passengers and mails, will proceed to Sitka, returning here in about eight days time, sailing again for San Francisco as soon as possible. The present intention of the company is to make the round trip to Sitka via Victoria every thirty days. They offer to carry our mails for \$1,000 every trip.

The Solree.—The German Sing Verlen solree last evening was very well attended and proved highly successful in every respect. The number of ladies present was large, the music and supper were excellent, and dancing was indulged in until an early hour this morning.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Duchess of Buccleuch, who took such an important part in the ceremonial of opening of parliament, holds, says the Globe, as Mistress of the Robes, one of the few offices which are not vacated on a change of government. The early years of the late reign were distracted by the great headmaster controversy, when Sir Robert Peel, on becoming premier, tried to insist in 1841 on the dismissal of the ladies who had been appointed by his rival, Lord Melbourne. The present position of the Mistress of the Robes is the result of the arrangement then arrived at.

The new attorney general has the parliamentary distinction of having been one of the very few members who when not in an official position have succeeded in actually placing a bill of his own on the statute book. This says the Globe, was the Half-timbers Bill, and Mr. Robson, as he then was, carried it in 1895. He is a great commercial lawyer, and he was once at any rate a very prominent Liberal Imperialist. He comes "fra canny New-cassel," and his speech bewrayeth him.

The great German humorist Wilhelm Busch, who died recently, was a singularly unworldly man. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that, although for several years past the German Press has contained innumerable references to him, it failed to notice one manifestation of this side of his character. It seems that early on in his career Busch, whose works are now to be found on every German bookshelf, made an arrangement with his publisher whereby he received 6,000 marks (£300) a year. As a matter of fact Busch did not even require this sum to satisfy his own wants; he spent half, and often more than half, upon his poorer relations. And for many years past he could at any moment have doubled, tripled or increased tenfold his income. A whole host of nephews and nieces were educated at Busch's expense. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" things it an amusing coincidence that the Prussian Finance Minister, Von Rheinbaken, in his recent budget speech, should have expressed the hope that "our people may combat its tendency towards luxury and extravagance and return to the simplicity, thrift, and frugality which have made us great."

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian suggests another derivation for the word "limerick." Edward Lear (he writes), who died just twenty years ago, was the originator of "limericks"—though not of limerick compositions. The name "limerick" was bestowed on quite a different kind of composition from that to which it is now applied: it was a form of lilt or chant once very popular at river picnics, because its rhythm adapted itself well to the swaying of oars, of which a favorite version was—

"Will you come up, come up, come up, Will you come up to Limerick?"

When Edward Lear's "Nonsense verses" became popular they were generally known as "limericks," afterwards transmuted into "limericks," the latter name had already found popular acceptance, albeit applied to a totally different style of verse. It may be said that the house of Stanleys were the first patrons of "limericks" for it was to amuse the children, and at a much later period the grand-children, and great-grandchildren, of the thirteenth Earl of Derby that the "Nonsense Books" of drawings and verses were composed.

On the origin of the word "limerick" Dr. J. H. Murray, the editor of the Oxford English Dictionary wrote as follows in "Notes and Queries" for December 10, 1898 (No. 498): "A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongly so called, though the editor of the Cantab applied it to a nonsense verse of Kipling's the other day. . . . It has been shown that the nonsense verse is older than Lear's—how much older I am not prepared to say, but certain it is that a song has existed in Ireland for a very considerable time, the construction of that of Lear's which is identical with that of Lear's. The refrain of it is as follows:

"Will you come up, come up, Will you come up to Limerick?"

"Will you come up, come up, Will you come up to Limerick?"

The method of singing it was peculiar. The number of the party started a verse, and when he had concluded the whole assembly joined in the chorus. Then the next performer started a second verse, and so on until each one had contributed a verse; repetitions were not allowed, and forfeits were exacted from those who could not fulfill the conditions. This meant that each one had to supply an original verse of his own." To this may be added the possible derivation mentioned in "Miscellany," a short time ago, from the Welsh word "llymrig," which is also applied to nonsense verses.

Belfast Whig.—A settlement of the grave dispute in reference to the rights of the Indians in the Transvaal has been secured. This has come about through the offer of the Asiatics to agree to voluntary registration if the Registration Act were repealed. The proposal was made in a joint communication from the Indians in the Transvaal to General Smuts, who replied that if the Asiatics wished to register in a body an opportunity would be given them to do so. In the meantime the penalties in the Act in respect of registration will not be enforced against those who register. The Asiatics now imprisoned under the Act will be discharged. Imperialists all over the empire will derive the most real satisfaction from this apparently fair settlement of a dispute which threatened to be a very ugly one.

The Daily Telegraph says:—In a word, there is one law in England and for Englishmen; there is quite another law, except in so far as it amounts to no law for Ireland and Irishmen. That is the plain statement of the case, and there could be no simpler proof that Ministers have reduced the nominal integrity of the United Kingdom to a sham, and that the apparent maintenance of the Union by the Prime Minister and his colleagues against their will is a mockery and a snare, enabling plunder to be perpetrated with impunity and exposing Irish Loyalties to a social ruin as effectual as could overtake them in the worst sequel of Home Rule itself. A greater calamity never befel Ireland in recent years than has come upon her now in the shape of Mr. Birrell's administration. It is regarded by the Nationalists with ridicule and contempt; they look upon it as a huge joke. They are the quickest people in the world in feeling whether there is a firm or slack hand upon the reins. They realised at once the absence of all grip and resolution in Mr. Birrell's administration. They at first thought him feeble enough to be menaced, but presently they discovered a better way; they realised that the Chief Secretary was very willing to be the dupe of his own curious mixture of cynicism and sentimentalism. Here was the literary muddler to the life placed in charge of very concrete and even grim affairs. And the Nationalists determined to find him to the top of his bent. The country was never in the last ten centuries of its history so peaceful as when the late Unionist Government quitted office. As Lord Lansdowne pointed out on Wednesday, Mr. Wyndham's great Purchase Act had been passed. It was the greatest single measure by far ever passed by an English government, and the salvation of an entire nation. It provided for the transference of the whole of the soil to the people. Nothing of that kind and upon that scale had ever been done before without shedding of blood.

Apropos of the stolen Crown jewels the Daily Mail has the following:—An expert, who was asked to investigate the facts, gives the following as his opinion:—"To my mind the jewels must have been taken by someone who was familiar with the place, and had a right to enter to the inner portions of the Castle at all hours. Unfortunately there is no one to the night on which the jewels were removed, else it would be interesting to know whether any gathering took place that evening. I am convinced that whoever took the jewels was well known to those about the Castle. I do not agree with the Dublin police that it was done in daylight. The thief was enabled to enter the room, for which there were several keys, possibly open the strong-room, where the Office of Works seems to have kept spare keys, unlock the safe, and remove the jewels. The O'Mahoney heirlooms were in a case in the safe done up in brown paper with a piece of string, and with an ordinary luggage label on which was written O'Mahoney's address. No trace of that brown paper, string or label was found, and whoever took them must have walked out of the Castle with the parcel under his arm. A sentry paces up and down parallel to the three windows of the library. The safe actually backs onto the guardroom. Police are on duty in the Vice-regal apartments, and the Chief Secretary's office only a few yards away. The sentry counts for nothing. Not one on duty would concern himself with what was going on in the Arms Library. The police saw nothing. There is no trace of any damage to lock or safe. I am bound to commit myself to the opinion that whoever stole the jewels had the fullest right of entrance at the Castle day or night."

Probably no other official of the Government, remarks the Morning Post, has been so often and so persistently credited with the intention of resigning his post as Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Irish Under Secretary. There has been a revival of the old rumors during the past two days in the lobby of the House of Commons. It is understood, however, that nothing is known by members of the Government of any desire on Sir A. Macdonnell's part to relinquish his office. Indeed, the reports are authoritatively declared to be entirely unfounded.

The Standard says:—"The report that Sir Antony Macdonnell has resigned his post as Under Secretary is untrue. This has been asserted on the highest authority. Sir Antony yesterday afternoon listened to the Irish debate in the House of Lords from the steps of the throne."

Laughs at Old Precept.

Callpaux, the actor, laughs at the old precept of "early to bed and early to rise." How can a man do these things if he is an actor? And so to the advice to avoid disagreeable emotions, you might as well tell a man who has dyspepsia that the best way is to take no notice of it—or, worse, still, in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science, to him he has got dyspepsia, at all. Such is Callpaux' opinion; nevertheless, he believes in a certain regularity of life. He has his table set for dinner at 7 o'clock. Even if he is not in the house the dinner is served as usual. He often finds the knowledge that the meal will be served at that hour without fail is an inducement to him to hurry home, when otherwise he would not trouble himself to do so. General Callpaux, who even as far back as the early sixties received fearful wounds, from which it seemed hopeless to recover, has still the same elegant figure and the same dashing style as in youth. His rules are "absolute sobriety, never read the papers, laugh at death, but have a terror of fools."

M. C. T. employees at St. Thomas' will hereafter be paid by cheque.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—Strenuous objection was made this morning by a deputation of gentlemen not identified with the liquor interests, before the committee on law amendments, to the passing of the proposed amendments of the liquor license act.

They protested on the grounds that the people in the country had not been made aware of such drastic measures being introduced, and also that it would seriously affect other business. A. J. Andrews, on behalf of the vintners' association, presented a petition signed by 5,000 voters praying that the amendments be not passed, but that a commission be appointed to enquire into the working of the liquor trade and to report at the next sitting of the legislature.

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW

Deputation to Government Urges That Proposed Amendments Be Delayed

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—Strenuous objection was made this morning by a deputation of gentlemen not identified with the liquor interests, before the committee on law amendments, to the passing of the proposed amendments of the liquor license act.

AMBASSADOR TAKAHIRA

Japan's New Representative at Washington Formally Received by President

Washington, Feb. 20.—The formal reception of Baron Takahira, ambassador of Japan to the United States, took place at the White House this afternoon.

Illit Still Seized.

Lingan, N. S., Feb. 20.—Detective Musgrave and three officers raided an illit still today, and seized a large quantity of whiskey, molasses, hops and other ingredients. The proprietor, one Cameron, escaped to the woods.

German Appointment.

Bollin, Feb. 20.—Herr Sydow, assistant minister of posts, has been selected by Chancellor von Buelow, with the approval of Emperor William, to fill the position of secretary of the imperial treasury, in succession to Herr Von Stegel, resigned.

For Clean Election.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20.—Committees representing the Liberal and Conservative parties met here this evening and agreed that the election in St. John should be clean. The committees will arrange details under a plan they will work out.

C. P. R. Brakeman Killed.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 20.—Neill McDonald, a C. P. R. brakeman, was killed at West Robson this morning at 10:30 by falling between the cars and the station platform in endeavoring to board some cars while switching. He was aged 28, and a native of Nova Scotia. He will be buried here on Saturday by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, of which he was a member.

Illinois Central Equipment

New York, Feb. 20.—The directors of the Illinois Central railway have tentatively agreed to recommend an issue of equipment trust bonds, which may amount to \$30,000,000, according to a statement by an official of the company today. The agreement, it was stated, was reached some time ago, but action was to be withheld until after the stock enjoyed by the Chicago courts had been freed from restraint. Official action toward the issue has not yet been taken. It is said that the bonds when issued will

Comprehensive Display of Spring Dress Fabrics

We have just opened up a large new shipment from England, and would particularly call your attention to some of these excellent goods now displayed in our south window; dainty new creations which are not only well worthy of the highest comment on account of their smartness, but also in reference to their great serviceableness. With the advent of these warm Spring days, ladies will see the advisability of selecting now, while wide selection is at its best. Don't overlook the very modest price.

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English Prints and Delainettes

The Prints are in all the newest and most popular shades, stripes and other designs. The Delainettes are in blue and white and black and white—most charming suggestions—All extra fast colors and really stirring values at this remarkable price of 15c. per yard.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Henry Young & Co.

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"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery.

Spring Styles

Rely on Fit-Reform to show you everything that is new and proper and elegant in Suits and Overcoats for spring.

The range, both of styles and patterns, is greater than ever before. And that means, the most comprehensive display in Canada.

When may we have the pleasure of showing you these perfect fitting garments?

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The Terminal City's long felt want filled by the opening of this splendid hostelry

Opened November 1st, 1907

Brand new and modern. Luxuriously appointed, 120 rooms, all with hot and cold water. Easy with Bath. Elevator. Steam heat. Large and well lighted sample rooms. Inspection solicited. American plan \$2.00 and upwards. European plan \$1.00 and upwards. Free Bus. A. M. WINTERS, Prop. E. J. McINTYRE, Manager.

At the Victoria—

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Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costigan, Seattle.

L. J. Deacon, Dayton, O.

J. C. Deacon, Dayton, O.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Howard, Seattle.

C. Mescher, Seattle.

W. Galt, Duncan.

G. F. Wake, Saanich.

G. Strick, Vancouver.

W. Goldbloom, Vancouver.

H. Campbell, Vancouver.

C. Porter, Vancouver.

J. Dingman, Winnipeg.

C. Patterson, Sault Ste. Marie.

B. Delaney, Portland.

C. R. Holliday, Seattle.

J. B. Meagher, Vancouver.

H. Cation, Albert.

J. A. McAlpine, Vancouver.

E. Stackhouse, Alberni.

T. Ald, Vancouver.

W. Wilder, Vancouver.

Chas. Brady, Montreal.

C. J. Palmer, Toronto.

Ed Horsman, Toronto.

A. Cann, Winnipeg.

C. Drury, Winnipeg.

J. L. Bottrell, London, Eng.

At the Queens—

H. Dunning, Nanaimo.

E. O. Reilly, Chemainus.

P. P. Sullivan, Chemainus.

P. Rossiter, Nanaimo.

W. Purlong, Ladysmith.

P. Elliott, Ladysmith.

E. Brett, Vancouver.

J. Olsen, Vancouver.

M. Brien, Seattle.

P. Lupton, Seattle.

C. Brien, Ashcroft.

W. Young, Ashcroft.

G. Ewins, Brandon.

G. Dean, Tyson.

F. Gannon, Winnipeg.

G. Dean, Tyson.

G. Dean, Tyson.

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Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine & Malt. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. on every 25c

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These Orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.30 per £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

Geo. Gillespie, Manager Victoria Branch.

KEYSTONE WIRE MATTING

Is the best matting for cleanliness and for durability. It is sold by

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

SILVER POLISH

We have two famous Polishes; one our own make, excellent. Per bottle, 25c.; the other the

NEW POLISHING WAD

No brush, no polishing cloth; free from acids, grease or solid ingredients; always ready, lasts for years; a great boon. Price 25c.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

Combining Art and Utility

There are two things to be considered in arranging the lighting apparatus of your home. First of all comes utility. To insure good light, properly distributed, you require the aid of experts. This we can supply. Equally important, if you have any regard for the beautiful, is the choosing of artistic fixtures. And here we can be of assistance also.

Our Stock of Electric Fixtures is the Largest in Western Canada

Never more complete than at the present. We are known far and wide as having a unique display of strictly up-to-date goods.

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THE FOOD VALUE OF Baker's Cocoa

is attested by
128 Years of Constantly Increasing Sales

50 Highest Awards in Europe and America

We have always maintained the highest standard in the quality of our cocoa and chocolate preparations and we sell them at the lowest price for which unadulterated articles can be put upon the market.

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The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on
OTTO HIGEL
Piano Action

Advertise in THE COLONIST

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome, and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

A few evenings ago a lady was seated at tea near the window of a beautiful home in the suburbs of this city. The sky was lighted up with the glow of sunset. Through a vista of fir trees a view of the sea with the mountains in the distance was seen. As the eye took in its varied beauty, the lady was overheard to remark: "When I look upon the many lovely sights so common in Victoria I am reminded of the psalm which says, 'Beautiful for situation, the Joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion.' No one who sees the loveliness that meets our eyes at every turn can help feeling the appropriateness of the first part of the quotation. It would be hard to think of any element of beauty that is wanting in the situation of our city. When from the whole of this vast province Douglas chose this spot as its future capital, he showed that in his life among the rocks and forests of the great Northland he had developed an aesthetic taste truly remarkable."

Nor is it only in natural beauty that Victoria excels. While still the whole country east of the mountains is covered with a mantle of snow, and nature is in the depth of her winter sleep, the borders of our gardens are already bright with snowdrops and crocuses, while in sheltered sunny nooks

"Primrose, first born child of Ver, Merry springtime's harbinger," shows its delicate blossoms.

Meadow larks and jays were to be heard almost every day during what we call the winter, and now numbers of other birds are returning to twitter and carol in our orchards and groves. Last evening the frogs gave evidence that they had awakened from their season's sleep. All these things are evidences of the mildness of our climate no less than the glorious sunshine and the soft breezes.

People who have always lived in Victoria scarcely appreciate at their true value Nature's gifts of scenery and climate. But those who have suffered for many years from extremes of cold or heat and have spent years out of the sight of the sea and mountains, find a high value on both its agreeable climate and the varied beauty of its situation. This is causing numbers of families in easy circumstances to make their homes in this city; and still greater numbers to reside here for longer or shorter periods, when the cold of winter or the heat of summer make a change desirable. These wealthy people have many of them, come from places where art has had to contend against nature in the making of the city. It is wonderful what a degree of success has attended these efforts and how attractive the residential parts of a city can in a few years be made by the expenditure of much time and thought and some money. In Canada this is very conspicuous in the case of Winnipeg, where in many places dreary streets have been transformed into shaded avenues.

"But," it may be objected, "there is no need to take all this trouble in Victoria. Flowers and vines grow so readily that our streets in summer are always beautiful. Are they? The stranger, who was not too polite to do so, might point to the variety of ugly fences that border our pretty gardens; the empty lots filled with rank weeds and unsightly rubbish; the unpainted houses and the neglected, untidy streets.

These are little things, perhaps, but they prevent our city being a gem worthy of its beautiful setting. The remedy for most of these defects is not within the province of the city council, whose resources are taxed to the utmost to provide such essentials of a city as a plentiful supply of good water, complete sewerage, well-paved streets and adequate police protection. Of these blots on our fair city are to be removed at the hands of the exertions of the householders themselves. This is a matter in which women are especially interested. There is a great influence for good over all, especially children, in beautiful surroundings. Individually they can do much. If every woman resolved that her home should be as pretty as her time and means would admit, great improvements would result.

But there are in Victoria many ladies of wealth and position, as well as taste, who could, if they wished, devote leisure and money to the beautification of our city. Concerted action on their part would soon work a revolution. Is not the object worthy of the effort?

The following statement of the change that has been brought about by the closing of the saloons in Kansas City in a year is so wonderful as to be almost incredible, yet it is vouched for by an officer of the court whose name is published:

Hon. C. W. Trickett, assistant attorney-general of Kansas, has recently made the following statement with regard to the closing of saloons in Kansas City and the effect thereof: "This city is the metropolis of Kansas, with a population of about 100,000. The inhabitants are largely wage-earners and represent every nationality. We are located on the border, only an invisible line separating us from Kansas City, Missouri. The city ranks fifth in the list of manufacturing cities of the United States. One year ago there were 250 saloons in this county, 200 gambling dens and about 60 houses of social evil. Today there is not a saloon, no open gambling den, nor a disorderly house. It is the largest city in the world without these dens of vice, and as we have now existed about twelve months without them, it affords a living example of the fact that a large city can grow and prosper without such evils. At the commencement of the contest a large number of our people thought it would ruin business and destroy our prosperity, but it has stimulated business in all lines. Our population has increased at a

greater rate than ever before.

The deposits of the banks have gained by one and one-half million dollars.

The merchants upon our streets have had to employ additional clerks. The attendance in our public schools has increased largely, and we have had to employ eighteen additional teachers. The teachers inform us that this increase is largely of boys and girls of from twelve to sixteen years of age, who prior to the closing of the saloons were compelled to assist in supporting the family, by reason of the father spending his wages for drink.

The charitable institutions report a reduction of more than two-thirds in the demand for aid. The juvenile court, which has the care of dependent children, had but two applications in the past eight months, while prior to the closing of the joints from eight to eighty-eight children required aid and assistance each month.

Prior to the closing of the joints we sent from fifteen to twenty-five young men to the reformatory every year. In the twelve months since closing we have sent but two.

The expenses for prosecuting criminals have been reduced \$25,000 per annum. Expense for the police force has been reduced as much more.

For the first time in twenty-five years the court of common pleas of this county opened its term the first Monday in May without a criminal case.

The city courts, created for the express purpose of trying petty suits for the collection of rents and grocery bills and formerly crowded with black docket every day, have now practically no business, for the reason that people are paying their bills instead of being sued for them.

A year ago this city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly upon their hinges, and we have no use for those we have.

One year ago, not to exceed two businesses of the principal thoroughfares of this city would have favored the closing of saloons. Today there are not two who would favor opening them.

PROPER KIND OF BED

People used to have an impression that to sleep on a soft bed had a spice of wickedness in it, and that the harder the mattress the greater the virtue of the sleeper. This arose, in great measure, from the fact that feather beds were generally condemned as unhealthy, and the ignorant at once seized the idea that they were unhealthy because soft, whereas they are unhealthy because they do not permit of proper ventilation.

More and more we learn that the foundation of health lies in an abundant supply of fresh air, and that the root of many a disease is in want of it. In health many of us spend a third of our time actually in bed, and in sickness much more, so it is of the greatest importance that the bed and everything connected with it should be thoroughly ventilated.

From the point of view of health, it is a matter of indifference whether the bedstead be of wood or of iron, but the most comfortable and at the same time healthy are those fitted with chain-spring mattresses. These mattresses may be bought separately and fitted to any bedstead.

It is quite a mistake to think that a very hard bed is the most healthful. A bed which feels like an unyielding board may do to sleep on, and the utterly weary will sleep very well on it, but it will not bring rest to the body. In these rapid, modern times the greatest amount of real repose in the shortest space of time is what we must aim for.

A bed that will yield and yet allow of free ventilation is most to be desired. The spring or wire mattress, with a good hard mat on top of it, most readily fulfills these requirements. Whether the pillows be hard or soft is a matter for individual choice, but they should not be high, as that puts the body in an unnatural, strained position, bad for the spine and not conducive of rest.

Anything like the ancient four-poster bedstead, with curtains all round, is not to be countenanced, and many doctors object even to the more modern canopy, with curtains at the sides.

Without doubt, the less drapery there is about a bed the better, and the bare appearance is objected to. It is best to have side curtains merely, which can be pushed back at night and folded over the bed again when it has been well aired in the morning. "Under the bed" should never be made a storage place for boxes, etc., the air should have free access in and round it all day.

Strict cleanliness should also be observed. I do not mean merely in the changing of linen, but in everything about the bed. One hears of beds, the spars of which are never dusted save at the annual spring cleaning.

We ought to remember that the dust in our houses, and more especially in our bedrooms, is not only earth dust, soot, fraying of carpets, curtains, etc., but that there is a large admixture of animal matter, for our outer cuticle is constantly peeling off and being renewed, and added to that, dust, if not removed, becomes impregnated with noxious gases, and poisons the air we breathe, thereby greatly lessening the beneficial effects of sleep.

Every part of the bedstead should be carefully dusted once a week. If the bedstead is of wood it is advisable to have it washed over at least once a year, and certain, after illness of any kind, with some disinfectant—wood, especially the unpainted or unvarnished part, being much more difficult to preserve in a perfectly fresh condition than iron.

The floor under the bed should never be covered with carpet, but should either be left plain and scrubbed occasionally, or polished.

Mattresses, pillows and bolsters should all be covered with outer slips of some washable material, which can be easily removed and washed from time to time.

For the Needlewoman

It is a good idea for the woman sewing at home to have a square piece of oilcloth, perfectly white, to put on the table on which she does her cutting. This is a convenience in keeping the cloth from becoming soiled and easily may be rolled on a broomstick and kept in a closet or out of the way corner.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Capt. Harold Jarvis, R. N. R. of the St. Aorangi, is spending a week-end holiday as a guest at the Dominion.

Miss Bertha Andernach and her little sister, Agnes, returned from Seattle, where they went to attend the wedding of their cousin.

A. J. Waugh, of Grand Forks, B. C., one of the pioneer business men of the Boundary district, is spending a short time in the city.

C. R. King, who has been making a short business trip to Ladysmith, has returned to the city.

James Archibald left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver and will take the C. P. R. to St. John's, whence he will sail on the Empress of Ireland for the Old Country.

Mrs. Edwards and Miss E. Lawrence left this morning for Vancouver.

Capt. Johnson has gone to Vancouver on a short business trip.

Archdeacon Pentecost, who has been spending a day or two in the city, left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

H. E. Beasley, assistant to R. Marpole, executive agent of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and E. P. Davis, K. C., who have been in the city for the past few days in connection with the argument in the case of Hunting vs. Macadam, left for Vancouver this morning. They will return next week when the argument will be resumed.

Lady Bourinot, who has been visiting in the city for the past few days, returned to Vancouver this morning on the Princess Victoria.

Among the passengers on the Princess Victoria this morning were Mrs. P. Davis, A. E. Bromley, M. P. Morris, O. Gray, T. O. Donnell, W. H. Holland, F. Armstrong, G. R. Nader, E. N. Moore, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Kirby and D. Boscowitz.

Lace Collars

The handsomest and most expensive of the stiff collars have Irish lace insertion used in a sort of conventional design. While these collars may be very beautiful, they are less satisfactory than are the hand-embroidered collars, for the lace will not hold the starch and constant heavy washing soon tears the fragile material.

TRIED RECIPES

Winter Fruits—Scotch Baked Apples.

Eight good-sized apples, eight tablespoons stale bread crumbs, eight teaspoonsful sugar, six teaspoonsful of orange marmalade, one and one-half tablespoonsful butter.

Core the apples, fill the cavities with the sugar, half a tablespoonful of the butter, and the marmalade, place them in an agateware baking pan, pour a little hot water around and bake.

Meanwhile melt the remaining tablespoonful of butter, mix it well through the bread crumbs, spread them out on a pan, and set in the oven to brown, stirring occasionally. When the apples are done sprinkle the crumbs over the top, dust with powdered sugar, and serve hot with cream.

Prune GEMS.

One-half pound prunes, two eggs, one and one-half cups flour, two fourths cupful milk, one-half cupful sugar, one and one-half tablespoonsful butter, one teaspoonful baking powder, three-fourths teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful salt.

Soak the prunes for several hours, drain, take out the stones and cut the pits out with a small knife. Separate the eggs, beat the yolks, add to them the salt, the butter, melted, and the sugar. Beat well, turn in the milk, sift in the flour, beat until smooth and stir in the prunes and grated nutmeg. Whisk the whites of the eggs stiff and add them and the baking powder, folded lightly.

Turn into greased gem pans and bake for 30 minutes in a moderately brisk oven. Serve hot as a luncheon or tea cake.

In Memoriam.

Many have supposed that Tennyson in the following extract from his long poem of "In Memoriam," was making a pointed reference to Longfellow's poem, "The Ladder of St. Augustine," when, however, he was speaking of the man, "who sings to one clear harp in divers tones," he replied, "Goethe." He could not, he said, easily indicate any concise reference of Goethe's to the subject of men rising on stepping stones of their dead selves, "but," he added, "it is his whole creed." In the last stanza Tennyson expresses his love for Arthur Henry Hallam, the young man to whom Tennyson's sister was betrothed. The title of this poem means "In Memory of."

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

In words like weeds I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline and no more.

I hold it true, what'er befall:
I feel it, when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.

The number of passengers who passed between Dover and the Continent during 1917 was 499,860.

HARRY LAUDER

RECORDS

VICTOR 10-INCH DISC.....75¢

EDISON CYLINDER.....40¢

All Lauder's Records in stock.

No trouble to try over the records for you.

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CLUB SARDINES, per tin.....10¢
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THREE DOZEN STRICTLY FRESH EGGS.....\$1.00
NAVEL ORANGES, extra large, fancy, per doz.....25¢
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Dressed Chickens a Specialty Every Saturday

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Hams, per lb.....17¢
Fresh Eastern Eggs, per doz.....25¢
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Where You Get the Best

WHEN WE FLY

Taking a very modest view of the promised developments, admitting that the carrying of heavy weights seems unnecessary and undesirable for airships, we can look forward with some safety provision to such small conveyances as will carry a few people and a few packages swift and far. Small individual machines, air-bicycles, as it were, offer a tempting and practical field for invention; and here you have an element of portentous importance. Behold man, winged and agnized, buzzing off like a huge cockchafer, to soar and circle, dip and rise as he will! Where, then, is security for private property?

And where the bonds that shall confine him who has long laughed at locksmiths?

Must our windows and skylights be barred as those of dungeons? Must our walled garden be netted across the top with woven wire? Whose fruit-trees will be safe when fluttering flocks of little winged boys—no means cherubs—may surround them at night and pluck delightedly from the outer branches? The gentlemanly burglar, carrying a light kit for noiseless glass removal, may pick and choose among many windows, and be off before capture, but if he is not caught, only the shotgun can reach him. "Stop—or I'll shoot! Hold up your wings! Come down, you!" This might arrest his fleeing—we cannot say "steps," it must be "flaps"—his fleeing "flaps"—yet a little bomb thrown at our home would make him master of our house, but if he is not caught, only the shotgun can reach him. "Stop—or I'll shoot! Hold up your wings! Come down, you!" This might arrest his fleeing—we cannot say "steps," it must be "flaps"—his fleeing "flaps"—yet a little bomb thrown at our home would make him master of our house, but if he is not caught, only the shotgun can reach him.

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Peasants of Southern Italy.
During three months spent in the southern Italian provinces, I saw enough to make me wonder why the people have borne the burden so long. In several of the towns through which I passed there were pointed out to me caves cut into the solid rocks of the hillsides where people are living. In one such cave house in Sicily, there was a rough bed on one side of the cave, on the other an oil-press turned by a donkey. Often I have seen houses whose walls were constructed of brush and mud and the roofs made of rough tiles or thatched with straw. The peasants had by no means patient. Naturally light-hearted and long-suf-

RAGS WANTED

—at—

THE COLONIST OFFICE

fering, he would cheerfully eat a piece of black bread and an onion for his morning meal, corn-meal mush seasoned with a little olive oil and bread for dinner, boiled potatoes and a piece of goat's cheese with more black bread at night; and then, at the close of his humble repast, stoop down and touch the ground with his hand and kissing it, thank God for his favors. In some of the remotest towns the simpler-minded people continue to do so. But contentment under such conditions could exist only so long as there was no contact with the outside world. Whether the land-holders desire it or not, progress is bound to come.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 Americans permanently residing in the city of London.



This Shirt

For Real Comfort

The common-sense shirt is the coat shirt for any wear—everywhere—because it is as easy to put on as a loose coat, and yet it fits better than the old-style over-the-head kind ever dared to. Keeps its looks longer—won't wad into bundles at the waist or shoulders if it's a

Neelgee Coat Shirt

Make up your mind to get your shirt-money's real value in looks—in fabrics—in style—in fit. That you can only do when you insist upon getting this Brand.

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BERLIN, CANADA

TODAY LAST DAY TO SELECT Costly Suits

The purchase of a Suit of Clothes represents an investment that demands the most careful consideration of money spent. We have justly earned a continental reputation for selling stylish and well fitting suits and overcoats of all kinds. Conditions have created the opportunity to obtain all our English and Scotch tweeds at reductions which means from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. off regular price.

To all we extend the fullest invitation to come and inspect our suits and to make comparison. No obligations to buy.

All \$30 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$20.00 All \$20 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$13.75

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SENIOR LACROSSE MAY BE PLAYED IN CITY

Scheme on Foot to Form New
Amateur Association Meets
Approval Here

"The proposition would not materially alter the present plans as to the teams that will be competing in the league, except that the Victoria team would be in a senior instead of an intermediate league. If the British Columbia lacrosse association has been professionalized its position in the present league as amateurs would be untenable, and I am of the opinion that our club would welcome the suggestion. Probably as fast a brand of lacrosse would be played in the new league as in the old one and some arrangements might be made whereby the winners of the league would be enabled to play off at the end of the season without the standing of the amateur association being interfered with."

This is the statement which Secretary Mason of the local Victoria lacrosse club made last night when asked as to his opinion of the senior amateur lacrosse association proposed by the Terminal City enthusiasts.

The placing under the ban of all the present senior teams in the province by the executive of the C. A. A. U. and the inability of these teams to be again reinstated has caused the Terminal City enthusiasts to evolve a scheme whereby a solution may be found to adjust the present difficulty.

The proposal that is offered is to have two senior leagues in the province this summer, one a simple amateur organization and the other a straight out-and-out professional combination. In the professional league it is proposed to operate the same three teams that composed the British Columbia league last year, Maple Leaf, Vancouver and New Westminster. All of these clubs are professional now and have stated that they will again play the teams in the Eastern Lacrosse association this year if the occasion presents itself. In fact, the champion New Westminster team have already challenged the Shamrocks, the present champions of Canada, and holders of the Minto cup.

Although the formation of the amateur association is not as yet decided it is probable that the team of this city, the New Westminster intermediates and two teams from the city of Vancouver would be invited to form the league with possibly a Nanaimo twelve in the field. The parties who are at the bottom of the scheme are confident that it will be a success financially.

The members of the Vancouver lacrosse clubs who are desirous of playing as amateurs will probably affiliate with the Vancouver lacrosse association and play under its colors. Further developments in connection with the scheme are expected within a very short time.

A Dickens fellowship has been organized at Hamilton with Mrs. Chas. W. Bell as president.

A new lease of Underwear Comfort will begin the day you don the Pen-Angle. In the Pen-Angle it's easy to find: A size to fit you perfectly. A fabric to agree with your skin. A weight to suit the season. A price you are willing to pay.

Yours money refunded on any garment trademarked with the Pen-Angle in red that is defective in material or making.

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Pen-Angle

Schaefer Defeated Cutter.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—The 1,500 point, 18 billiard match between Jake Schaefer of Chicago and Albert Cutter of Boston ended tonight with Schaefer a winner. His score for the night was 300 and Cutter's 118. Their totals were 1,500 and 1,224.

Tom C. Flanagan Resigns.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Tom C. Flanagan, founder and chief mover in the Irish Canadian athletic club has resigned as manager of club's athletic team. He says now that the club is on its feet, he feels that his work is done.

Bowling at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—The five men teams in the international bowling tournament of the American Bowling Congress finished tonight. The highest score was 2,927, made by the Bonds of Columbus. The Baldwinville, N. Y., team was ninth with 2,792.

Broke World's Record

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 21.—Carmisa, owned by the Napa Stock farm, broke the world's record for three and a half furlongs at Emeryville today. She ran the race in 40.2 seconds. The record of 40.1-2 was held by Judge Thomas, and was made about two years ago.

After Tennis Championship

London, Feb. 21.—Eustance Miles will leave here for the United States March 10, to make an attempt to win the American amateur tennis championship honors, as well as to regain the British championship which he lost last summer to Jay Gould. Mr. Miles has been practising steadily for three months and he shows good form.

No International Hockey

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21.—It was stated by the Yale Athletic authorities today that there will be no international hockey game this year between the Yale team, the winners of the United States Intercollegiate championship, and the seven from the University of Toronto. There has been some talk of a meeting between these two teams to decide the intercollegiate championship of North America, but the Yale team has gone out of training and will not play again this year.

Walsh Made Good Showing

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21.—Packey McFarland, of Chicago, won the decision from Freddie Walsh of England in a ten-round contest tonight. McFarland forced the fighting all the way, which alone won him the decision, as only once during the ten rounds was Walsh in any trouble. A series of right-hand swings to Walsh's head in the seventh round made him groggy, but he recovered quickly and opened up a bad cut over Packey's eye, which slowed the Chicago boy during the rest of the battle.

Women Chess Players

New York, Feb. 21.—Mrs. R. S. Burgess, of St. Louis, holder of the women's chess championship of the United States, who is in New York on a visit, has received a challenge for a chess match from Mrs. Charles Edward Nixdorf of Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Nixdorf came to New York yesterday and called on Mrs. Burgess, who agreed to the match, and play will begin this afternoon at the Martha Washington hotel. Play will continue on succeeding days, Sunday excepted, until one player has won four points. Mrs. Nixdorf is a newcomer in chess circles, but is said to be a brilliant player.

BASKETBALL TONIGHT

J. B. A. A. and Regiment Will Meet at Drill Hall in the Senior Series

This evening at the drill hall the Fifth regiment and the J.B.A.A. senior basketball teams will meet in a scheduled game. It is likely that the scheduled game between the firemen and the Y.M.C.A. team will be forfeited, as the firemen may be unable to get a team. The former game should be a good one as the regiment are coming strong lately and it will show the form of the J.B.A.A. representatives who have challenged the Y.M.C.A. city champions to a game for next week to decide which is really the best team in the city.

The teams will line-up as follows:
J.B.A.A. Fifth Regt.
Dakkers.....Guards.....Barkley
Hughes.....Kroeger
Coulson.....Lawson
R. Peelen.....Forwards.....Jones
A. Dakkers.....Leat

LONGBOAT'S NEW RECORD IS OPEN TO QUESTION

Official Watches Say Schrubb's Time Was Beaten, But Unofficials Say No

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.—Running with speed that did not warrant any such time as was credited to him, Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian runner, was given by the holders of the watches at the Park Square Coliseum on Thursday, February 13, a new American ten-mile record of 50 minutes 52.5 seconds. The track was registered as being 10.1 miles, and the winner of the B. A. A. Marathon cross-country run was called upon to defeat three Canadians, Percy Sellen, Claude Pearce and Bill Cumming. The Indian was the victor.

The American record for the distance was made by Willie Day at Staten Island, October 26, 1889, of 52 minutes 38.5 seconds. The work was done in the hands of Alfred Schrubb, the great English runner, and was made a few years ago, of 50 minutes 40 seconds. Recently Schrubb ran against the new men on the track and while he showed greater speed than did Longboat at any time last night, took 51 minutes 33.5 seconds, January 16, 1937. Fred Baller, the club clerk of the Athletic club, distance man, over this same course, ran 13 laps to a mile in his three-mile race, December 4, 1907, and was given 41 minutes 41.5 seconds, after which it was announced that the distance was short.

"Bob" Fowler, the Cambridgeport Gymnasium Association runner, who finished second to Tom Longboat in the B. A. A. Marathon race last April, with Sam Meyers, Harry McLean and three others, held watches, and caught the Indian in 54 minutes 5 seconds. The slowest watch caught him three seconds worse.

At the very start Tom Longboat jumped along, following in the rear of the first runner, Percy Sellen, when it was announced that the first mile was covered in 4 minutes 24.3 seconds, there was a ripple in the crowd. At the end of the second mile Longboat worked out his lameness, but another cause for surprise was shown when the distance was announced as being covered in 9 minutes 23 seconds, 4.5 seconds better than the American amateur record, held by Aleck Grant, made at Travers Island, September 26, 1903.

For the third mile Longboat moved smoother, but did not show any better form or apparently any more speed than he did in the B. A. A. Marathon run. Sellen still being in front in 14 minutes 40 seconds, an improvement of 25 seconds over Willie Day's amateur record for the distance, made 18 years ago at Bergen Point, N. J. Sellen led as relay by four yards when Claude Pearce, who is credited with many wonderful performances, with a laboring style of running, took up the going. Pearce showed that he was a plunger, and Longstreet, before showing the effects of the hard, grueling contest. He complained of stomach trouble, but after "Tom" Flanagan, the president of the Canadian Athletic Association, was as prominent as the athletes, ran a lap with him and urged him, the Indian worked out the ailment.

The four miles was made in 19 minutes 40 seconds, 1 minute 15 seconds better than the American indoor record of Geo. V. Bonham, the Irish-American A. C. runner, at New York last Washington, D. C., December 15, 1935, of 25 minutes 23.5 seconds was the next mark that went by Longboat leading at the half-way mark in 24 minutes 18 seconds, then on the marks went by the board.

"Bill" Cumming, who took up the last relay, showed himself to be the best man of the trio that ran against the Indian. He had form and speed and showed that he was a plunger. Time he beat the Indian for the remaining distance by his speed if he cared to. He dropped back almost a lap at once time, and with a surprising sprint he caught the Indian in the last quarter. The Indian had a big lead and set out a fast clip, and despite the big margin he had on Cumming, the latter ran a fast clip and just failed nipping him at the tape.

The finish was marked by enthusiasm, and the Indian was the recipient of many cheers. There were about 1,500 people present.

The intermediate times for the distance by miles in the contest won by Longboat were: One mile, 4 minutes 24.3 seconds; two miles, 9.23; three miles, 14.14; four miles, 19.6; five miles, 24.5; six miles, 29.5; seven miles, 35.4; eight miles, 40.23; nine miles, 45.5; ten miles, 50.52; 11 miles, 55.5; 12 miles, 60.52; 13 miles, 65.52; 14 miles, 70.52; 15 miles, 75.52; 16 miles, 80.52; 17 miles, 85.52; 18 miles, 90.52; 19 miles, 95.52; 20 miles, 100.52.

Schrubb's time by miles, January 16, 1937, was: One mile, 4 minutes 24.3 seconds; 2 miles, 9.23; 3 miles, 14.14; 4 miles, 19.6; 5 miles, 24.5; 6 miles, 29.5; 7 miles, 35.4; 8 miles, 40.23; 9 miles, 45.5; 10 miles, 50.52; 11 miles, 55.5; 12 miles, 60.52; 13 miles, 65.52; 14 miles, 70.52; 15 miles, 75.52; 16 miles, 80.52; 17 miles, 85.52; 18 miles, 90.52; 19 miles, 95.52; 20 miles, 100.52.

If Longboat made the time at Boston the official watches gave him, it stamps him as a most wonderful runner, and he has been known as the fastest Indian in the world.

He only had two gallons in Toronto since Xmas day. Three weeks ago he disappeared, and turned up on a visit to the Indian reserve in Syracuse. When he returned home he was in such physical condition that a white man could have recovered in three months. A week later he was in the shape of a wire and that he was up on the St. Nations' reserve training. He came back about 10 or 12 pounds lighter, and looking fit. He said he had been training hard, but had not been eating. Yet in the face of that he goes down to Boston and in three men who are in shape and bites a slice out of Schrub's time!

Can you beat that?

Runners have known just how fast he was going when Percy Sellen only beat him five yards in three and one-third miles, and he beat Claude Pearce a hundred yards in three and one-third miles. He is going fairly well in short distance relay, shows that he is a fast runner, and was Champion Fluke yesterday. The score was 15-8, 15-13, 15-17.

On taking some old business premises in Birmingham, a tradesman discovered a disused door leading to a cellar, which proved to be stocked with old port, sherry, champagne and

STUDENTS WILL PLAY FOR TEMPLEMAN CUP

University School and High School
Rugby Teams Will Meet at
Beacon Hill Today

The game between the high school and university school this afternoon at the Beacon Hill grounds at 3 o'clock promises to be one of the most interesting that has taken place for the Templeman cup this season. Both of the teams are in the very best of condition and are going to make determined efforts to pull out a win and keep in the running for the coveted pedestal.

It is expected that under the able coaching of their principal, J. C. Barnacle, the boys from the university school will bring some new tricks on their opponents and as Mr. Barnacle is a past master of the game, these plays will be of an order that will probably result in counters unless the boys from the high school anticipate any moves of this nature and block them before they mature.

Both teams have been training very hard for the game and a bunch of rosters from both of the institutions of learning will cheer their respective alma mater on to victory. It is expected that many of the young ladies students will be along the side lines adding their quota of applause for their favorites, and as bunches of colors of the two schools have been purchased, it is likely that the field will present a very pretty spectacle when the supporters are waving their gay streamers in the breeze.

The whistle will be handled by A. C. Moresby, and this in itself indicates that the game will be a clean one and that the players will have to play football all the time.

This is the way the teams will line up:

University School. High School.

Gribble Full Back. McGinnis

Pearse Three-quarters. Carrs

Winch Green

Bowser Green

Brown Erb

Half Backs.

Irving Spragg

McDowall Erb

Forwards.

Hillout Boggs

Roberts Campbell

Holland Holmes

Pauline Gray

Bryan Dinsdale

Irwin Johnston

Filint Thurburn

Dickson Ellis

Referee—A. C. Moresby.

Has Won Three Times.

I. Peden won the weekly prize at the Fernwood's five-handed tournament last night, this being the third time he has secured that prize; in addition this player heads the average championship list again. The lowest scorers for the

Thomson, Marsh and Gilson, who will consequently form next week's entertainment committee. The following are the six highest scores to date:

No. Player. Rds. Pts. Av.

1. I. Peden 8 2603

2. E. A. Gallop 9 2470

3. W. P. Marchant 11 2284

4. J. Fry 8 2281

5. J. Myrdal 11 2117

6. T. Watson 11 2105

German Efforts To

BUILD STRONG NAVY

Comparison of Teuton Naval Shipbuilding Programme With That of Great Britain

Under the new German Navy Bill, which passed its second reading in the Reichstag on Feb. 4, the programme of new construction will be executed as set forth in the following table:

To be Laid Down

B'ships, Ar. Cruis. Cruis. 'Stroy'

1938 . . . 3 12

1939 . . . 3 12

1940 . . . 3 12

1941 . . . 3 12

Totals . . . 12 48

The number of these vessels are "Erzatz" or substitute ships, built to replace older types, and as some of the ships replaced are already obsolete, the results of the new scheme may best be appreciated by a study of Colonel Gade's estimate, which appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt on November 1 of last year, giving the relative strength of the German navy in 1914:

Armoured Ships in Commission

Battleships

Tons No.

18,000 10

15,000 10

12,000 10

10,000 4

Totals 37

Armoured Cruisers

Tons No.

18,000 5

15,000 1

12,000 1

10,500 1

9,000 5

Totals 13

As the British shipbuilding programme arranged for the future over a period of years, no accurate estimate of the British strength in 1914 can be made. The German strength in 1914, the British and German navies at the end of the present year is fairly stated in the Naval Annual. The British table omits the Royal Naval Reserve, which are not yet 20 years old, the German and the two centuries. The armoured cruisers now building are assumed to have been completed by 1914.

Great Britain Battleships 42, armoured cruisers 33.

Germany, Battleships 20, armoured cruisers 9.

If we are to reckon the most modern type alone, Great Britain will have six battleships and the three cruiser-battleships of the Invincible class available next year, when none will be completed by any foreign navy. There is no reason to suppose, however, that these ships have necessarily a great superiority over their predecessors. As regards great power, the German navy is superior to battleships alone, by the end of the present year Great Britain will hardly maintain the requisite superiority, the figures are: Great Britain 42, Germany 20, and the United States combined, 44. It may, of course, be urged that the addition of the huge armoured cruisers to the British battleship force redresses the balance.

But Germany is completing six small cruisers to one completing in Great Britain, and is laying down two every year. At present, none is projected in any country. An even more serious consideration arises with regard to the relative strength of the torpedo flotillas in the two countries.

The official life of a destroyer is ten to twelve years. During the last ten years the numbers of destroyers built, launched and projected in Great Britain, and in Germany, have been 13 and 12, and in the United States 12 and 13, which leaves a balance of two in favor of Germany.

There are 13 British boats building and completing at this moment to 30

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German. The deficiency of Great Britain in modern torpedo craft makes her superiority in armoured ships of little practical use. The two-power standard is obviously misleading, unless it is regarded as including a due proportion of fleet units to work with the battle squadrons.

Labor Members' Salary

The action at law commenced by the secretary of a leading branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants with respect to the legality of levies and payments to the Labour Party is, says Engineering, of vast importance to trades unionists, and of vital interest to the Labour Party. If the courts should decide that the payments are illegal, the source of supply for the salaries of thirty-one or thirty-two Labor members will be cut off, as trade unions supply almost the whole of the money available for salaries and expenses. This is not the case, however, in places to discuss the rights or wrongs of the matter at issue, as the case is sub judice; but as an historical fact bearing upon the question, it might be said that the rules of the chief trade unions were framed, the idea of special labor representation at the cost of the unions had not for one moment been entertained. It is possible, therefore, that due provision had not been specifically made in the rules for such a contingency. The action will cost a good deal to the society, but will be a good action, as the branch responsible for it, where the costs are to come from if the latter is defeated is not at all clear.

New Colorado Game Bird

Two strange birds arrived in Denver Saturday, having journeyed all the way from Sweden. Now they are domiciled in the City Park. If the plans of their owner, S. H. Kendrick, are carried out, they will be the progenitors of a new race of birds in the Colorado mountains. They are the capercaillie, and are the size of a small turkey. In habits they are much like grouse and ptarmigan. They thrive best at timber line and subsist on pine, spruce and hemlock boughs and mountain berries.

Mr. Kendrick, who is tremendously interested in birds and animals, has had an ambition for some time to start the breeding of these birds in Colorado because of their rarity and beauty. He

has already bred and liberated thousands of pheasants, but the capercaillies were hard to get. For months he has had a commission in Sweden for two perfect birds. As the result of this order the two arrived Saturday.

The capercaillie is almost as large as and similar in habits to the American wild turkey, with the advantage that it can endure much more severe hardships and cold weather and will live on food such as is obtainable from the treetops, as necessary when the ground is deeply covered with snow.

Mr. Kendrick will keep the birds at the park until they breed, his plan being to take the young to the most suitable places in the mountains and liberate them.—Denver Post.

Manufacture of Gut Strings

Catgut strings, it is well known, are made of the intestines of sheep. The intestines of the full grown animal are from forty to fifty feet long. The raw material from the stockyards is first thoroughly cleaned of fat and fleshy fibre by dull knives arranged on a drum turned by a crank. The white tough membrane that is left is then handed over to the spinner, who spins the splits the material into even strands by bringing it against the blade of a safety razor set upright in the table before him. The strands are then spun together and placed on the drying frames.

An American E violin string requires six strands, the European four. The strands, at one end fastened to an upright post, are twisted together while still damp and pliable, by means of a spinning wheel. Taken from the drying frames, the strings are cut in lengths, coiled and boxed in oiled paper for shipment.

Every body knows that the strings of an em

On the Waterfront

NINGCHOW HERE FROM LIVERPOOL

Brought Small Number of Passengers and 1,000 Tons of Local Freight

CAPTAIN ALLAN'S HOBBY

Gallant Rescue Near Kobe by German Sailors of a Japanese Schooner

The steamer Ningchow of the Blue Funnel line reached port yesterday morning from Liverpool and way ports, via the Suez canal and the far east, bringing 24 steerage passengers, 17 of whom were Japanese and Chinese, all for this port, and 4,000 tons of general cargo. After landing the Japanese the steamer proceeded at 10:30 a.m. for Tacoma, from where she will come on Tuesday to discharge 1,000 tons of general cargo. The bulk of this is from the United Kingdom and includes groceries and varied merchandise. There is a large shipment of big cable, an automobile, and some machinery, as well as considerable groceries, jams, chocolate, etc., and a large amount of wet goods consigned to local dealers. The Ningchow had a comparatively good trip from Japanese ports. She left Liverpool December 7 and on her way across the Bay of Biscay encountered one of the strongest gales experienced by the big freighter. On the way from Yokohama, from Feb. 11 to 16, strong gales with heavy snow and sheet were encountered, with heavy confused seas.

Capt. Allan of the Ningchow is well known here as master of the freighter, but not very well in his other capacity as a breeder of dogs. Mrs. Allan has large kennels at Birkenhead on the Mersey, and is considered one of the experts in England on Japanese spaniels and chow dogs, numbers of which are taken from the Orient by Capt. Allan when on his homeward trips. These dogs find a ready sale in England.

Very heavy weather was encountered by the Ningchow when running between Kobe and Yokohama. The day the Ningchow arrived at Kobe, February 1, the Hamburg-Amerika liner Saxonia came in and moored nearby, bringing news of a gallant rescue made by her crew during the heavy storm of the previous day. When the Saxonia was passing the Hinomitsaki lighthouse, a signal was made to the steamer that a ship had been wrecked close by. Capt. Habel at once made preparations to attempt to render assistance, and although a very heavy swell was running, succeeded in turning the Saxonia round. Having sighted the wreck, a Japanese schooner, the Saxonia was taken as close to the distressed vessel as was possible with safety, and after a large quantity of oil had been thrown overboard a boat was lowered, manned by several of the crew of the Saxonia in charge of the second officer, Mr. Boisen-Schmidt.

The schooner was completely at the mercy of the storm, being tossed up and down, her masts from time to time crashing the water. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the Saxonia's boat to get alongside, so life-buoys were thrown to the Japanese seamen clinging to the wreck, and the three survivors were safely hauled off one by one, and taken on board the Saxonia, which then resumed her voyage, bringing the rescued seamen on to Kobe.

LEAVES FOR SKAGWAY

Steamer Princess Beatrice Sails With Many Passengers For Lynn Canal Ports

The steamer Princess Beatrice, which is taking the place of the Princess May on the Skagway route while that steamer undergoes an overhaul, left last night at 11 p.m. with a small freight and a full complement of passengers, every berth being occupied for Skagway via the isthmus route, and call in northern British Columbia and Alaska. Among the passengers booked from this port were: A. Cumming, G. Kerr, J. Bourke, M. Orto, K. Kujimoto, Miss Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, C. and R. Bourke, Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. Chambers and the Misses Chambers, O. A. Ragstad, Mrs. and Miss Wright.

SEAMAN SWIMS ASHORE WITH A LIFE-LINE

Heroic Attempt of One of Shipwrecked Men of the Collier Emily

Survivors of the wrecked ship Emily Reed, lost at the Nehalem river, reached Astoria yesterday, and all praise the heroism of Sullivan, an able seaman of the coal ship, who tried to swim ashore from the wreck to make fast a life line.

After the vessel struck, at an early hour in the morning, she broke in three places within a few minutes, each drifting apart with waves constantly breaking over the after part, in which was Capt. Kessler and his wife.

As a final protection, believing that he and his wife were the only survivors aboard, the master took Mrs. Kessler in the wheel house with him and hoped in the final breakup that they might be washed ashore with the vessel. When daylight came, Capt. Kessler found that there were three sailors sitting on the wheel house in which they had imprisoned themselves.

The sea was still running high, but by sound, it was found the depth of the water was not over three feet. As it receded Sullivan, a seaman, contrary to the wishes of the party, tied a small line around him and started

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to Colonist
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind northeast, 30 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind east, 20 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind north, eighteen miles an hour.
Out, schooner W. H. Talbot.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Clear, northeast wind, 30 miles an hour. Barometer 30.30, temperature 43. Steam schooner Charles Nelson passed out at 6.30 a.m.
Pachena, 9 a.m.—Fine, clear; south wind.

Estevan, 9 a.m.—Clear, frosty, cold, sea rough.
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Forecast for the coast: Moderate easterly wind; fine. Forecast for straits: Strong, easterly wind.

Tatoosh, 1 p.m.—Clear, wind east, 20 miles an hour. Barometer 30.30; temperature 48.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind north, 18 miles an hour. Barometer 30.30; temperature 47. Out, schooner W. H. Talbot at 1.50 p.m.; schooner Camano out at 12.45 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind southeast; sea rough. No shipping.
Pachena, 6 p.m.—Fine, clear; wind south. Tees out at noon.

By Government Wire
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Light east wind, clear, moderate sea. Barometer 30.25.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Light north wind, clear, westerly swell.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—Moderate southeast wind, clear, rough sea. Barometer 30.25.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Light southeast wind, clear, sea moderate.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Light north wind, clear, sea smooth. Barometer 30.30.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm, sea smooth. Large steamer west at 6 p.m.

to swim ashore. Several times he was washed out to sea, but, even though knocked against the hull, he reached the shore. Then a three-inch line was hauled ashore and Sullivan made the line fast to a drift log and this was used by the people aboard to be brought ashore. The critical task was to bring Mrs. Kessler to the beach and, with her husband having one hand and Thompson the other, they started along the rope. A wave struck them and all were washed away from the line and Mrs. Kessler, who had been prepared for death, cried out "goodbye." Then another wave washed them on the beach.

Then, says an Astoria despatch, came the comical feature, as the tragedy had passed. Mrs. Kessler was clad in slippers, stockings and her sleeping robe and was hardly presentable to appear in public. One of her stockings was hanging down over the slipper. Her husband drew her attention to this and, without a word, she drew from close to the slipper \$40 in gold, a watch and some paper money. The next day this came in handy, although the people of Tillamook bay treated them handsomely.

FISH FURTHER NORTH

Puget Sound Halibut Fisher Obligated to Cruise to Vicinity of Prince of Wales Island

The fishing steamer Francis Cutting, which has returned to the Sound from a fishing cruise, was gone twenty days from port and went as far north as Prince of Wales Island after halibut. Capt. Johnson's persistence was rewarded by a catch of 65,000 pounds of halibut and some red cod.

Most of the voyage northward proved stormy and there were few chances for the fish. The best fishing was off Prince of Wales Island, and returning the steamer got a little more halibut. The constant fishing of the fleet out of Sound and British Columbia ports is gradually driving the halibut north, and where a few years ago the local market was supplied from the vicinity of Cape Plattery and Vancouver Island, the steamers and power boats are now going into Southeastern Alaska for their catches.

TACOMA CASE APPEALED

Suit of Seamen of Contraband-Carrier Seized by Japanese Again in Court

Argument was heard in the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco on Thursday by Judges Gilbert, Ross and Morrow today in the appeal of the Northwestern Steamship company from the decision of District Judge Hanford of Seattle, awarding \$200 damages to each of thirty-eight sailors of the steamer Tacoma.

These men were shipped at Seattle January 2, 1906, for a voyage to Vladivostok via a cargo of salted meats, ostensibly for a merchant of that city, but in reality for the Russian government. They were overhauled by a Japanese cruiser, which seized the Tacoma, put a prize crew aboard and took her to Yokohama.

The sailors brought suit for \$5,000 each as damages for hardships suffered, and Judge Hanford awarded them \$200 each. From this judgment the steamship company today contended that there was no violation of contract made in hiring the men; that the course of the vessel was not deviated from, and that the men suffered no damage from hardship other than that incident to the occupation of a seafaring life.

A New Bedford despatch says several whalers already being hauled here, and there is every prospect that New Bedford will have a large whaling fleet out during the coming season. The price of sperm oil has risen to the point where an average catch will assure big profits on a voyage.

MONTEAGLE RETURNS TO JAPANESE PORT

Put Back to Yokohama When a Few Hours Out—Epidemic at Kobe is Abating

The steamer Monteagle, of the C. P. R. line, is not expected to reach port today, having put back to Yokohama after leaving presumably to land a sick passenger. The Monteagle sailed from Yokohama February 8 and when a few hours out after rounding Nijimasaki, near where the bones of the Dakota lie, a passenger was found suffering from what was believed to be smallpox. Capt. Robinson turned his steamer back and proceeded to Yokohama to land the man, sailing again February 11, after fumigation and disinfection. The Monteagle is expected in port on Monday. She has 50 saloon and 238 steerage passengers, including 17 Chinese and 400 tons of general freight for this port.

The steamer Ningchow, which arrived yesterday, left Yokohama two days prior to the Monteagle, and brought news from Kobe that the smallpox epidemic which has been ravaging the Japanese port, is declining in its severity. In the two weeks prior to February 4, the date of the sailing of the Ningchow, the daily number of new cases dwindled from 158 on January 20 to 64 on February 4. The number of cases since the beginning of the epidemic in December last to February 4 totalled 4,063. Of these 1,495 recovered, while there were no fewer than 1,545 deaths. When the Ningchow sailed there were 3,000 cases under mortality at the Kobe hospital where poor facilities existed for isolation. Hundreds of people were being vaccinated daily. Three foreigners, Mrs. C. Cardew, a visitor from Australia; Mrs. Buller, who kept a restaurant at Yokohama, and H. G. Ball, a resident of Kobe, were among the victims under treatment.

The Japan Chronicle of Kobe says the authorities are very active in their endeavor to stamp out the disease, trying all possible means except those of improving the sanitary condition of Kobe. Doctors and police officials have been going round until late every night for the purpose of vaccinating the people, who appear readily to submit to the operation. It is no uncommon thing to see a doctor using his lancet on a patient by the roadside, but we cannot say if the instruments are well cleaned between each inoculation. Persons who go out to employment are sometimes vaccinated in their workshops and sometimes after returning home in the evening. The police authorities have decided to prosecute those guilty of concealing smallpox patients or failing to report suspicious cases. In the course of the inspection of houses in Hyogo a young girl was found suffering from confluent smallpox, hidden away in an ashore (cupboard). The girl was immediately removed to hospital, and steps have been taken for the prosecution of the father.

Returns have been published by the Kencho showing the result of observations in the cases of 461 smallpox patients, ranging in age from 1 to 63 years. According to these returns, of 235 unvaccinated persons attacked by smallpox, 50 recovered and 185 died; of 137 cases of those who had been vaccinated once, 96 recovered and 41 died; of 37 patients who had been vaccinated twice, 29 recovered and 8 died; of 18 cases of smallpox among those vaccinated three times all recovered; but of 34 patients who had been vaccinated more than three times, 27 recovered and 7 died. If these figures are accurate, says the Japan Chronicle, it would seem that there is no absolute security even in vaccination more than three repeated, for of those attacked no less than 25 per cent died. On the other hand, the mortality among the unvaccinated is given as 78 per cent, which is extraordinary when it is borne in mind that the mortality of vaccination days among those attacked by smallpox was only 18.8 per cent.

ENGINEERS' FIGHT ON AGAINST SHIPOWNERS

Strike Begun Yesterday And Many Vessels Have Been Tied Up at San Francisco

The fight between the Marine Engineers' association and the steam schooner owners of San Francisco is on in dead earnest. The committee, which controls 90 per cent of the total number of steamers carrying lumber to and from this port and other ports on the Pacific coast, yesterday decided to lay up every one of the vessels with the exception of the steam schooner West Port, which will carry foodstuffs exclusively to Crescent City.

The committee of owners presented its communication to the committee of engineers, refusing to meet the demands of the engineers' ultimatum. After being in session all day in the office of the Hammond Lumber company, the owners' association decided to lay off the vessels.

The schooners which were scheduled to depart yesterday from San Francisco were taken over to Oakland and tied up and the crews discharged. As fast as the vessels reach this port and their cargoes are discharged they will be laid up.

Nearly 1,000 men in all will be affected by the action of the owners and 1,500,000 feet of lumber a week will cease to be handled through San Francisco. The effect will be, it is thought, to cause an increase in the price of lumber at all points along the coast.

The West Port cleared last night for Crescent City by agreement between the contending parties, telegrams having been received from there to the effect that serious results would follow if all vessels were taken off, as there is no other means of getting supplies.

The steamer Umatilla, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, sailed yesterday from San Francisco for this port.

THOR LEFT YESTERDAY FOR THE ROYAL ROADS

New Collier Under Long Time Charter to Western Fuel Company On Way Here

The new steam collier Thor, built by Ropner & Sons for the coal trade between Nanaimo and San Francisco, on account of W. Wilhelmson & Sons of Tonsberg, left San Francisco yesterday morning, after discharging a cargo of coal brought from Newport News, according to a special dispatch received here yesterday. Captain Egenes, who was formerly master of the Norwegian collier, Titania, is in command of the Thor, and he has advised Captain Christensen that he expects to reach the Royal Roads on Tuesday. The steamer has been taken on a time charter for five years by the Western Fuel company of Nanaimo for the coal trade.

DISCHARGED ON ICE

How German Stevedore Wedged Vessel in Ice and Packed Cargo on Sleighs

The steamer Numanita, running between Portland and Hongkong, is to be dispatched to Vladivostok with flour next month and friends of Captain Ernst of the Alecia of the same line are recalling an expedition adopted by him in discharging a cargo at Vladivostok during the winter, when engaged as a stevedore at the Russian port, the Portland Telegram. One day when the harbor was frozen in, the German steamer Ness, carrying a particularly valuable cargo, and which was badly needed, happened along. That is, she got within about five miles of the port, and could proceed no farther on account of the ice, which was anywhere from five to eight feet thick.

Urged to devise some means of getting at the freight and taking it to port, Captain Ernst finally decided upon carrying out a most daring experiment. Looking up Lloyd's Register, he got the dimensions of the steamer, which was stuck in the ice. He then employed a force of men to cut out a space in the ice large enough to admit the ship. When this was done the imprisoned steamer got up a full head of steam and made a run for the open space. She poked her nose into the ice forward and she fitted into the passageway like she was made for it.

Then her cargo was discharged on the ice on both sides of her. The freight was placed on sleds and taken into the city. The experiment proved a success in every particular and the captain was honored with congratulations.

BARK HADDON HALL HAS BEEN CHARTERED

Robert Ward & Co. Fix Sailing Vessel for March Loading at Liverpool

The British bark Haddon Hall, 1,451 tons, Captain Dakin, which reached Liverpool January 16 from Galway, has been chartered by Robert Ward & Co. to load general cargo at Liverpool during March for Victoria and Vancouver. The Haddon Hall, which is a handy carrier of 1,451 tons, owned by Messrs. C. E. de Wolff & Co., of Liverpool, whose ship Engelhorn was recently at this port, is well known here, having been at Victoria on several occasions. As reported, the British ship Kynance has also been chartered to load general cargo at Liverpool and will leave the Mersey in a few days for this port and Vancouver.

REBELS AT IQUIQUE KILLED BY TROOPS

Five Hundred Striking Miners Were Killed in Battle at the Chilean Port

The steamer Alexandria of the Kosmos line which arrived on the sound yesterday from Hamburg via South American ports, has brought news of a bloody battle at Iquique on Friday, December 20. An insipient rebellion among the industrial classes in the South American republic was thus suddenly ended through the firm action of President Pedro Montt.

The recent trouble in Chile was precipitated through intense dissatisfaction against the administration of President Montt, generated among the mine workers, who believed that in disputes between the laborers and employers the president showed a disposition to favor the employers. Several strikes on the part of the miners ended disastrously for the laborers, and the president was blamed for sympathy with the strikers.

The trouble came to a head first in November, when there was a sharp engagement between the striking miners and the troops sent by President Montt to preserve order. Seven men were killed and many wounded in that encounter. The strikers at that time sought such strength as to make them a menace to the safety of the government. Fully 30,000 men had walked out at Antofagasta, Mejillenes and at Calleta Bura, and work in the mines had been completely tied up.

This first severe check of the unlawful methods of the strikers, although depressing, did not have the effect of thoroughly stamping out the rebellion against law and order, and they set about organizing a more thorough and systematic opposition to the government. According to the story told by Schwenger, they fomented a revolution throughout the whole country and more especially in the coast towns, where their influence was large.

The strikers, all armed, came into violent conflict with the president's forces at Iquique in the beginning of December. The result of another bloody encounter was a loss to the revolutionists of 210 men killed and 50 wounded.

The rebellion was not stopped by this Napoleonic action of President Montt is certain from the accounts of the Alexandria's officers and others on the steamer.

Toward the end of December 15,000

armed strikers came down from the mines and camped outside Iquique threatening to burn the town if their demands were not conceded.

President Montt on receipt of this news, issued orders to the command-ers of the Chilean war ships Blanca Encalada and Ministro Zenteno to proceed to Iquique and land marines, with machine guns, to co-operate with the land forces in the town.

The Blanca Encalada and Ministro Zenteno arrived at Iquique on Friday, December 20 and at once landed 500 marines and several machine guns. With the regular land forces under the direction of President Montt, they marched to meet the revolutionists, who by this time had made their way into the town.

The two forces met near the outskirts of Iquique, and President Montt sent a message to the rebel commander, that in order to avoid bloodshed, he would give him an hour to disperse his men. This offer was refused.

When the time was up the president gave them another hour to quit. This they again refused to do, and as a final act of consideration, President Montt allowed the revolutionists to surrender the quarter of an hour in which to lay down their arms. All this time hurried preparations were being made by the revolutionists to strengthen their position for resisting the forces of the Chilean government.

At the expiration of the last quarter of an hour allowed by the president for the revolutionists to surrender the government troops were ordered to fire. Instantly a tremendous fusillade began on both sides, but the untrained forces of the rebels were no match for the government troops, with their machine guns. In less than half an hour they were driven out of the town with a loss of 500 killed and many wounded.

President Montt ordered the strikers back to work on pain of being shot, and within a week the mines and all other industries along the coast were in full swing again.

When the Alexandria left Iquique, everything seemed perfectly tranquil, and her officers say that the strike and trouble are over. President Montt's firm action having thoroughly disheartened the strikers, who are not talking revolution any more.

Marine Notes.

Capt. Harold Jarvis, R. N. R., second officer of the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi, who is visiting the city, passed his final examination for master's papers at Sydney shortly before the steamer sailed for the colonies.

The Northwest coast fisheries plant to proceed with eight canneries in Southeastern and Western Alaska this year with increased force, and has arranged to add the American ship Jabez Howes, now lying at Eagle harbor, to its fleet of sailing vessels. The other four vessels of the fleet the barks J. D. Peters, Guy C. Goss and Harvester and the ship St. Paul, and the property of the fisheries, and the Howes has been chartered for the season.

The big ship Daylight, which reached San Francisco a few days ago from Newcastle with coal, reported having sighted spars from the ill-fated ship Eclipse, which foundered on January 11 at a point 900 miles north of Hawaii, on February 8, in latitude 30 degrees 44 minutes north, longitude 151 degrees 53 minutes west, or about 300 miles south and east of 240 miles east of the place where Capt. Carlson and his crew abandoned the Eclipse a month before.

The British ship Blackbraes, out 164 days from San Francisco for Leith, and quoted at 10 per cent. reinsurance as an overdue, has arrived at her destination. The rate on the overdue Andromeda has advanced to 30 per cent, and on the Marconi to 25 per cent.

The R. M. S. Empress of Japan sailed from Yokohama at 1:30 p. m. on Thursday for Victoria, and is due a week from tomorrow. The steamer Shimanu maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line left the Japanese port on Wednesday, bound here.

A group of promoters at Vancouver are considering the feasibility of chartering the river steamer Rothesay belonging to G. T. Legg and towing it to the mouth of the Indian river for use as a marine hotel for summer boarders. The Rothesay has good rest-rooms on the blocks at Vancouver, above high water level, for the past six years. She was built originally for the Stikine river trade, but never left the Inlet, only when being used for short excursion trips out to English bay, for two or three summers. Her boilers and machinery are in good condition, but her hull would need caulking and other defects caused by the sun put in repair.

The steamer Indravelli's orders to proceed at once to Grays Harbor to load have been countermanded and the big freighter will sail from Esquimalt for the Hoquiam river, where she is to load 200,000 feet of lumber as part cargo, for two weeks at least.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Vessel.	From.	Due.
Kumeri	From the Orient.	Mar. 13
Monteagle	From the Orient.	Feb. 24
Empress of Japan	From the Orient.	Mar. 1
Empress of China	From the Orient.	Mar. 30
Moana	From Australia.	Mar. 12
Aorangi	From Australia.	April 9
Manuka	From Australia.	May 7
Georgia	From Liverpool.	Feb. 23
Ning Chow	From Liverpool.	Dec. 5
Teucer	From Liverpool.	Jan. 4
Princess Beatrice	From Skagway.	Mar. 2
Queen City	Northern British Columbia route.	Mar. 5
Amur	From West Coast.	Feb. 29
Tees	From West Coast.	Feb. 27
Umatilla	From San Francisco.	Feb. 23

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will sail for Northern B. C. Ports, calling at Bella Coola, Wednesday, February 19th.
SS. Vadso, February 26th.

JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

City of Puebla	Mar. 1
Umatilla	Mar. 8
Sailing Vessels.	
Left.	Date.
W. F. Babcock, Newcastle	Dec. 28
Jas. Neswith, Newcastle	Newcastle
Clan Gairbairn, Santa Rosalia	
Steamers to Sail.	
For the Orient.	
Line.	Date.
Tosa Maru	Mar. 3
Monteagle	Mar. 5
For Australls.	
Aorangi	Feb. 28
Don of Ruthven	Feb. 15
For Mexico.	
Georgia	Mar. 1
For Skagway.	
Princess May	Mar. 6
For Northern British Columbia Ports	
Amur	Mar. 1
For Alaska	
Queen City	Mar. 5
Camonan	Feb. 26

To the....

KLONDIKE GOLD-FIELDS

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass and Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points.

Connections are made at White Horse with the Company's stages running between White Horse and Dawson, carrying passengers, mail, express and freight.

For further information apply to

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.

\$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.

\$90 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided, 3 to 5 acres. Full particulars at office.

\$6,500—120 acres, 1 mile from Westholme Station, portion cultivated, large modern house, with water laid on, good barn, etc., orchard, full bearing.

\$10,000—10 acres, Gordon Head, practically all under cultivation, new cottage and barns, land all laid out in orchard and strawberries, excellent situation.

30 acres, close to Duncan's, one-third slashed. A1 fruit lands close to Somenos Lake, \$1,500, easy terms.

800 acres of land at Maple Bay, large water frontage, good beach, plenty of timber, also suitable for sheep run. Only \$20 per acre.

\$2,000—100 acres near Prospect Lake, portion excellent for fruit, some alder bottom, plenty of good cordwood.

Ganges Harbor—120 acres, 20 acres cultivated, house, barn, orchards, two horses, 600 chickens, agricultural implements, etc., etc., two springs water. Price \$3,500

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.

\$6,250—1½ acres of water frontage on Gorge, outside city limits, prettiest site on the Arm.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$3200—Modern cottage, James Bay, lot 140x60; \$700 cash; balance at 7 per cent.

Six-roomed bungalow, James Bay, close to sea; modern in every respect; lot 180x120; stable and coach house; \$4200; easy terms.

\$7,350—Two dwellings, James Bay, with two full sized lots, very conveniently located. Cheap in order to close an estate. Terms. Will sell separately.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

\$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.

\$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.

6-roomed cottage and 3 lots, each good size, 3 frontages, good situation. Cheap at \$3,500.

BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

WATERFRONT, JAMES BAY—Large Modern house, and full sized lot, splendid outlook on Victoria harbor. Only \$5,200, on terms.

\$4,000—New, modern 7 roomed house, large lot, front and back entrance, close in, best reasons for selling. Terms.

\$4,500—9-roomed dwelling, Menzies street; very large lot. Easy terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

For Sale

"PHAROS," one of the handsomest homes in the city, containing the following rooms:

DRAWING ROOM, finished in Flemish oak, sand finished walls and cement beamed ceilings and cornices.

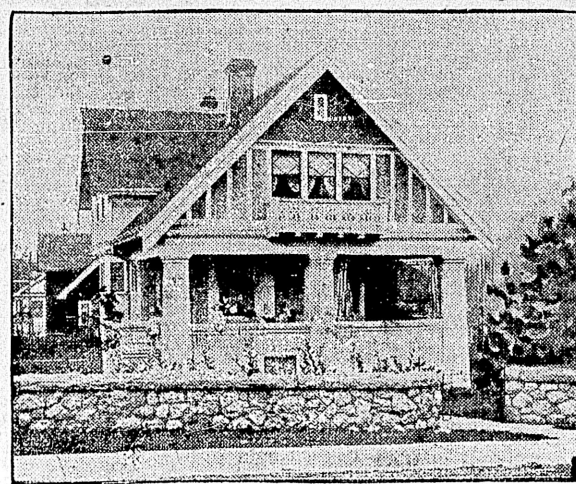
DINING ROOM, finished in a dark golden oak, with paneled walls and heavy beam ceilings, wrought-iron electric fixtures suspended by iron chains. In the outside wall a handsome sideboard is built with art glass over the top, and clear lead work in the doors, and seal-skins in the panels. The book-cases are also built in the walls.

BREAKFAST ROOM is done in the old Dutch design; the finish is in light weathered oak. The conservatory is off this room. The floors throughout on the lower floor are of weathered oak.

DEN is finished in Mission style, and walls done in green burlap. It is heated by a gas grate.

NURSERY. The lower part of the walls are painted from "Mother Goose" pictures. Another feature is that the floors are "deadened" to confine the noise to the nursery. Chests of drawers and cupboards are built for toys to be put in.

BATHROOM appears in ivory white, the walls being tiled five feet above the floor, and the ceiling is painted a baby blue. All the fittings are of nickel.



P. R. Brown & Co. Sole Agents 30 Broad Street

Two Acres at Shoal Bay

Two acres on Monterey Avenue, close to waterfront. Well treed. Terms: 1-3 down, and the balance as you want it.

\$2,750.00

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone
86

41 Government Street

A Cheap Residence

Eight Rooms—Brick and stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Stable, fruit trees. Lot 60x120. Central location

Building Cost \$6000—Sale Price \$4200

Terms \$1200 Cash. Balance 1, 2 and 3 Years at 6 per cent.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

The Dean Farm

95 Acres of the Choicest Land, all Under Drained, With Handsome Residence and Splendid Barns, Good Orchard, Water. Immediately Adjoining City Limits.

Will Lease for Five Years

To Desirable Tenants

Further Particulars on Application to

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

Lot 1 \$500	2 \$450	3 \$450	4 \$450	5 \$450	6 \$450	7 \$450
52½	52½	52½	52½			
7	6	5	4			
120	120	120	120			
55	50	50	50			

FAITHFUL STREET

MOSS STREET

Situated on the North-West Corner of Moss and Faithful Streets

One block from the proposed car line to Ross Bay. Three minutes' walk from the Beach, five minutes' walk from Beacon Hill Park. A group of superb building lots, which are second to none, as delightful home sites, commanding a most magnificent view of the Straits and the Olympian Range of Mountains. The property is dotted with evergreen shade trees, otherwise is all prepared for building. City water and sewerage. We strongly recommend you to look these up.

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 336

Rockland Park

Rockland Park is selling fast, and already arrangements have been made for several new houses. We want to talk with any man in Victoria who is today paying rent. Call on us and your time will not be wasted in learning particulars about home buying.

Rockland Park

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

Provincial Managers for the London Life Insurance Co.
of London, Canada.

POST OFFICE BOX 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

Belvedere Lots

\$250, \$300, \$350,
\$400

EASY TERMS. EVERY CONVENIENCE.

City Water, Sewer Connection, Electric Light, Close to Tram and new Streets.

We Have a Fine List of Houses From \$1,200 to \$15,000

New House at \$700.00, suitable for small family and a good investment.

A Beauty, central location. \$4,500.00, and easy terms.

SOME FINE FARMS OF 2-5-10-20-30 ACRES, IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED.

Furnished House, all modern, at \$35.00 per month.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres. part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

BARGAINS

Two acres water frontage on Portage Inlet, three miles from the city, charming location, for suburban home, splendid boating and bathing, beautiful oak trees, magnificent view. Inquire price and terms.

Two cottages undergoing construction, six rooms, a complete home in a first class neighborhood, modern in every respect, water, sewer, granolithic sidewalks, boulevard, cement curbs and macadamized roads. Price \$2,300.00. Terms

Two and half acres one block from the Oak Bay car line, and about four hundred yards from the sea. Fronts on three streets, graded and water laid, beautiful site, high and dry, magnificent oak trees, extensive poultry houses and yards, land all cleared, good soil and no rock, 150 fruit trees, laurel hedge. Owner leaving for East, and must sell. Inquire particulars and price.

New 6-roomed house, also bathroom, pantry and sewing room, modern, good neighborhood, cement sidewalk, etc., beautifully situated, and only one block from the car. Owner must sell. Price \$3,500.00.

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 764.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 764.

For Rent

Large house on Fernwood Road, near High School. Nearly an acre of ground, with beautiful shrubbery and shade trees, orchard, small fruits, etc.

Don't Wait

until the best of those "Willows Crescent" lots are sold before securing one. Remember \$10 cash and \$10 a month will be accepted—or you may pay cash and get your deed at once.

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

80 Acres ALBERNI—\$45 Per Acre

This is half the price that adjoining land is being sold for now

ISLAND PROPERTY NEAR NANAIMO—246 acres, 15 cleared; excellent land; suitable for fruit or cattle; good springs; timber; half-mile seafont; steamer calls twice weekly; price\$3,000

LADYSMITH—Seven-room house, lot 60x120; also two stores on lot 50x100, together with stock and good-will of a going concern; the whole for\$4250

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

731 Fort Street

Howard Potts

Phone 1192

Lots in Central Park, on easy terms; from \$550 to\$650

A 6-Room Brick House, near City limits, in first class order with half an acre of land; price. \$3,500

THIS IS A BARGAIN.

Some very choice acreage in Oak Bay district and in all City suburbs.

Some very desirable building lots on and near Esquimalt Road at \$400 to each.....\$500

7,000,000 feet of Timber close to E. & N. Railway only 10 miles from Victoria, all Fir and good quality, easy to log, price less than \$1.00 per m.

WANTED—Several Modern Houses at \$2,500 to \$3,500, on easy terms.

TO RENT—Furnished 7-roomed house, with 1 acre of land, near car line, per month.....\$50

FOR SALE

We have a first-class Tenement proposition for sale, at present paying 100 per cent on the amount required to take it over. If you are interested call at the office for further particulars. Call today.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.

FOR SALE—Dwelling of Ten Rooms

All modern conveniences. Close to tram car and sea. Property cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500. Price for quick sale.

Only \$6,500

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167



Re Lots in Blocks One and Eight

Between Blanchard and Quadra Streets.

GOING GOING GOING

The only lots left at the price; so close in; all 60x120 ft. AN INVESTMENT HERE WILL PAY YOU GOOD RETURNS. COME EARLY AND GET YOUR CHOICE. Terms one-third cash, balance one and two years.

National Finance Company, Limited

P.O. Box 275.

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Phone 1363.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

ADVANCE IN COPPER STRENGTHENS PRICES

Stocks of Metal Industrials Rise—Shorts Cover Contracts

New York, Feb. 21.—The day's operations in stocks were almost wholly confined to the customary closing of open contracts by professional operators on the eve of a holiday. The bearish sentiment which has prevailed amongst the speculative element was revealed by the short contracts to be retired. Opposing traders were inclined to take advantage of the necessities of the shorts by bidding up prices and striving to take the market away from their opponents.

It was supposed at the outset that the bank statement would be given out at noon, and there was some activity based on the assumption that a strong bank statement would be before the public before the market closed. When it was known that the statement would not be published until after 3 o'clock, the dullness of the market was sensibly aggravated.

The strong feature was the group of copper industrials, with sympathetic effect on other industrials. Yesterday and today the downward course in the price of the metal which encouraged the selling of the securities has been halted, and a sharp rebound recorded. The course of copper prices evidenced that the sales of the metal effected in the recent decline have perceptibly relieved the pressure of supplies seeking a market.

The resumption of dividends by the Brooklyn Union Gas company gave an upward impetus to the stock of its opposition company, Consolidated Gas. There was a conspicuous rise in Louisville and Nashville, which was attributed to the substance of the statement made by the president of the company relative to the wage reduction question.

Rates for time money for the longer periods showed a continued advancing tendency today. The bank statement disclosed the expected gain in cash.

Canadian Pacific stock subscriptions during the week also made additions to the loans shown.

Total sales of bonds, par value, \$2,064,000. United States two advanced 1%, the three 3/4, the four registered

2 1/2, and the four coupon 1/2 per cent. on call during the week. Railroad bonds were firm.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.

New York, Feb. 21, 1908.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	47 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	49
Am. Car. Fdy.	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Cot. Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Loco.	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Am. Smelters	59	60 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
do pfd	89 1/2	90	88 1/2	90
Am. Sugar	112	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Anacosta	30	31	30	30 1/2
Atchafalpa	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
do pfd	84	85	83	84
B. and O.	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
do pfd	114	115 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
B. R. T.	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
C. P. R.	144	144 1/2	143 1/2	144
Cent. Leather	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
C. F. and I.	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
C. and O.	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
C. and G. W.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
C. M. and S. P.	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
C. T. and R.	2	2	2	2
do pfd	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
D. and R. G.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16
do pfd	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erie	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Gen. Elec.	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Int. Paper	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
L. and N.	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
M. S. P. S. S. M.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Mo. Pac.	31	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Met. St. Ry.	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	16
N. Y. Cent.	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Nor. Pac.	121 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
do pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
N. Y. O. and W.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Penn.	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
Pr. Steel Car	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Rock Island	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
So. Pac.	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
do pfd	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
So. Ry.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pac.	116 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
U. S. Steel	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
do pfd	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Wabash	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
do pfd	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
West. Union	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Total sales	446,200			
Money 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent.				

Industrial Disputes' Act

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—According to a statement by Hon. Mr. Lemieux since the Industrial Disputes Investigation act became law 29 applications for conciliation boards from mines and other public utilities had been received, and from one industry not a public utility. Twenty-six boards have been constituted, and all the disputes were settled thereby, strikes being averted or speedily settled.

BANKS OF VICTORIA MAKE GOOD SHOWING

They Report Large Increase in Clearing While Other Cities Decrease

New York, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's report on bank clearings for the past week:

Montreal—\$23,691,000, decrease 13.1 per cent.

Winnipeg—\$8,769,000, decrease 3 per cent.

Ottawa—\$2,534,000, decrease 11.1 per cent.

Hallfax—\$1,438,000, increase 12.1 per cent.

Calgary—\$954,000, decrease 32.7 per cent.

Toronto—\$18,598,000, decrease 19.1 per cent.

Vancouver—\$2,984,000, decrease 11.9 per cent.

Quebec—\$1,916,000, increase 2.5 per cent.

Hamilton—\$1,265,000, decrease 13.3 per cent.

Edmonton—\$529,000, decrease 40 per cent.

St. John—\$1,946,000, increase 9 per cent.

Victoria—\$1,023,000, increase 18.9 per cent.

London—\$991,000, decrease 11.1 per cent.

Bradstreet's statement of trade tomorrow will say: "In Canada there is less complaint of lack of employment, though the number of idle is still large. Failures for the week number 45, as against 40 last week and 13 a year ago."

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.

Chicago, Feb. 21, 1908.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
July	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Corn No. 2—				
May	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
July	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Gats No. 2—				
May	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
July	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Port—				
May	11.05	11.30	11.05	11.30
July	11.50	11.55	11.50	11.50
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	6s. 9 1/2d.	6s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 9 1/2d.	6s. 10 1/2d.
Notice—Saturday, February 22, legal holiday, Washington's birthday.				

MONTREAL STOCKS.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Granville street, Vancouver.				
	Sellers.	Buyers.		
Montreal	245			
Molson's	220			
Merchants	125			
Union	158			
Commerce	80 1/2			
Mont. Heat and Power	86 1/2			
Montreal Street Railway	180			
Toronto Street Railway	99 1/2			
Dominion Coal, com.	38			
Dom. Iron and Steel, com.	15 1/2			
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	58 1/2			
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal	145			
Can. Pac. Ry., London	148 1/2			

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal and Coke Co.	100	25
B. C. Copper Co.	100	4 1/2
Burton Saw Works	100	110
Canadian Con. S. and R.	60.00	75.00
Carlou Camp McKinney	2.00	2 1/2
Winnipeg	75.00	95.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.	75	80
Imperial Trust Co.	105	
Portland Canal	20	
Rambler Caribou	25	30
Sullivan	3 1/2	4 1/2
Western Oil Co.	80	
Coeur d'Alene Stocks.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Alameda	3	3 1/2
Charles Dickens	10 1/2	11 1/2
Gertie	4	5
Humming Bird	5	7
Ildora	4	4 1/2
Missoula Copper	1	1 1/2
Nabob	6	7 1/2
O. K. Con.	6	7
Oom Paul	20	24
Rex	1.45	1.50
Snow Storm	95	1.10
Stewart	75	1.10
Tamarac and Chesapeake	1	1 1/2
Sales—Burton Saw, ex-div.	to 1st	
March, 1908.		

Bank Statement.

Members daily average cash reserve 27.83 per cent.

Reserve, increase.....\$1,618,325

Reserve less U. S. increase.....1,676,775

Loans, increase.....8,721,500

Specie, increase.....4,950,600

Legals, increase.....163,300

Deposits, increase.....13,982,300

Circulation, decrease.....535,800

Members actual reserve 27.84 per cent.

Reserves, increase.....\$570,750

Reserves less U. S. increase.....510,425

Loans, increase.....20,768,900

Legal tenders, decrease.....8,301,600

Legals, decrease.....1,303,400

Deposits, increase.....27,638,600

Circulation, decrease.....964,900

NON-MEMBERS.

Loans, decrease.....\$2,320,400

Legal tenders, decrease.....1,061,000

Legals, decrease.....2,049,400

Total deposits eliminating amounts due from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. city, decrease.....658,000

For five days.

Prices of Metals.

New York, Feb. 21.—Pig iron quiet. Copper firm, lake 12.62@12.87 1/2. Lead steady, 2.50. Tin firm. Spelter dull, domestic 4.70@4.85.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices	
Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag.....	\$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag.....	\$2.00
Royal Standard.....	\$2.00
Furty.....	\$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag.....	\$1.75
Calgary, a bag.....	\$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.....	\$7.75
Snowflake, a bag.....	\$1.70
Barley, per bushel.....	\$2.00
Moffet's Best, per sack.....	\$2.00
Moffet's Best, per sack.....	\$1.70
Three Star, per sack.....	\$2.00
Feedstuffs.	
Barley, per ton.....	\$30.00
Shorts, per ton.....	\$32.00
Feed wheat, per ton.....	\$40.00
Bats, per ton.....	\$37.00
Barley, per ton.....	\$34.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.....	\$23.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton.....	\$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton.....	\$30.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton.....	\$20.00
Middlings, per ton.....	\$24.00
Cracked Corn, per ton.....	\$38.00

Vegetables.

Celery, two heads.....	25
Lettuce, hot house, per head.....	25
Garlic, per lb.....	10
Onions, local, per lb.....	10
Potatoes, local, per sack.....	1.50 to 1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.....	25
Cauliflower, each.....	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.....	15
Red Cabbage, per lb.....	15
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb.....	15
Dairy Produce.	
Butter.	
Fresh Island, per dozen.....	45
Cooking, per dozen.....	40
Cheddar.....	45
Canadian, per lb.....	70
Neufchatel, each.....	15
Cream, local, each.....	15
Eggs.	
Best, dairy, per lb.....	35
Victoria Creamery, per lb.....	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.....	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.....	30
Butter, cooking, per lb.....	30
Fruit.	
Grape Fruit, per dozen.....	1.00
Oranges, per dozen.....	25 to 30
Apples, local, per box.....	8 to 10
Malaga Grapes, per lb.....	2.00 to 2.25
Bananas, per lb.....	75
Pears, per box.....	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.....	20
Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb.....	30
Brazils, per lb.....	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.....	30
Almonds, California, per lb.....	30
Cocoanuts, each.....	15
Peanuts, per lb.....	30
Chestnuts, per lb.....	30
Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb.....	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb.....	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.....	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.....	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.....	10 to 12
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.....	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.....	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.....	15 to 20
Oysters, Olympia, per pint.....	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.....	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.....	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.....	5 to 10
Flouride, per lb.....	12 1/2
Finnan Haddock, per lb.....	12 1/2
Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb.....	8 to 10
Lamb, per lb.....	15 to 25
Pork, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 15
Lamb, per quarter, fore.....	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind.....	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.....	15 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.....	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.....	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb, live weight.....	12 1/2 to 15
Hens, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 15
Guinea Fowls, each.....	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair.....	50
Rabbits, dressed, each.....	50 to 75
Hams, per lb.....	75
Bacon, per lb.....	25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb.....	15 to 18

Indication of a Settlement

Toronto, Feb. 21.—After a fight of nine months, there is some indication of a settlement between the Master Plumbers' association and the local Plumbers' Steam and Gas Fitters' association.

Suicide From Melancholy

Strathroy, Ont., Feb. 21.—W. Bryant, a well-to-do farmer, and postmaster at Calvert, aged about 60 years, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. He had been a sufferer for some years from asthma, and had become melancholy. He leaves a widow and grown up family.

Question of Mixed Marriages

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 21.—The announcement that Bishop Dowling would issue a decree after Lent forbidding mixed marriages unless performed by priests of the Roman Catholic church, is denied by Dean Mahoney, who states that the bishop has no power to issue such an order.

Investment Securities

The present low price of standard dividend-bearing securities offers exceptional opportunities to the investor to obtain stocks and bonds, etc., of undoubted merit at prices yielding high rates of interest with certainty of large profit by increase in market value.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.

Stock Brokers, Vancouver.
Correspondents, Bartlett, Frazee & Corrington, New York and Chicago.
Osler & Hammond, Toronto.

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 BROAD STREET

WANTED—Several swarms of bees in good condition. 388, Colonist. f22

CECIL HOUSE, Victoria, adjoining Union club, comfortable rooms (for gentlemen) with breakfast. f22

WANTED—Married man who understands farming. Apply Strand Hotel, Johnson St. f22

LOST—Black leather pocket-book, containing papers; owner's name and address inside. Please return and receive reward. f22

MITCHELL MARTIN & CO.

Loan, Discount and Financial Agents

Stockbrokers

643 FORT STREET REAL ESTATE

PHONE 1492

2,000 Alberta Coal and Coke, 32c; 5,000 Diamond Vale, 12 1/2c; Pacific Whaling, Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited; 9 Pacific Whaling Common Stock, offer.

Choice Timber Limits on West Coast of Island and Mainland, Lots, Acreage, Fruit Farms and Houses for sale on easy terms.

Connection: Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

First Showing of New Spring Dress Goods

This first display of lovely Spring Fabrics surpasses all previous efforts, both in variety of style and beauty which includes a great number of superb novelties and exclusive designs.

Novelty Dress Patterns

In Fancy Satin Stripe Eolienne, in exquisite effects, in colors of browns, navys, light grey, sky, helio, reseda, and old rose ... **\$25.00**

VENETIANS—In light and dark cardinal, medium and dark brown, light and dark navys, myrtles and fawns, 46 in. wide, per yard. **\$1.00**

POPLINS—In navy, brown, myrtle, reseda, sage, royal, Alice fawn, drab, cardinal and grey, 38 inches wide, price, per yard ... **50¢**

New Stripe Suitings

A beautiful range of new Spring Stripe Suitings has just been opened up. These are in all the very newest colorings, 7 1-2 yards in length... **\$15.00**

SATIN CLOTH—In champagne, rose, cardinal, helio, 42 inches wide, per yard ... **75¢**
POPLINS—In all colors, 44 inches wide, per yard ... **75¢**
ALEXANDER CLOTH—In fawns, blues, grey, brown, Copenhagen blue, etc., 46 inches wide, per yard ... **\$1.75**

Tweed Stripe Suitings

Charming new Spring Suitings in the newest and most approved styles in tweed effects, of extra fine quality, 7 1-2 yards in length... **\$10.50**

Lovely New Foulard Radiums at 35c Per Yard

These are a very fine soft material, sheer and silky finish, in the very newest and latest spot and stripe effects, in light and dark colors. Specially priced at, per yard ... **35c**

Special Bargains From The Housewares Section

Medium Heavy Water Glasses, per dozen, \$1.00, 75c and 50¢
Thin Table Water Glasses, with finished etching, per doz. \$1.25
4-Piece Glass Tea Sets, assorted shapes and patterns, per set ... **\$1.00**
Plain Glass Salt Sellers, with handle ... **15¢**
Salt and Pepper Glass Cruets, 15¢
Salt, Pepper and Mustard Glass Cruets ... **25¢**
Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Vinegar Cruets, on stand ... **75¢**
Plain Glass Water Bottles, quart size ... **25¢**
Glass Berry and Fruit Bowls, assorted patterns and shapes ... **25¢**
Glass Stand Lamps, with B burner, complete, 65¢ and ... **50¢**
Glass Stand Lamps, A burner, complete 35¢ and ... **25¢**
Glass Footed Table Lamps, with A burner, complete ... **35¢**
Low Glass Handle Lamps, A burner, complete ... **25¢**
Plain Glass Vases, with large water capacity, 12 inches high, at ... **25¢**
Plain Glass Vases, extra wide, flaring tops, 12 inches high ... **35¢**
Plain Glass Vases, flaring tops, 10 inches high, price ... **25¢**
Plain Glass Vases, flaring tops, 7 inches high, price ... **25¢**
Plain Glass Hyacinth Vases, correct shape ... **25¢**
Fancy Glass Vases, narrow stem, flaring shape, 6 inches high ... **15¢**
Plain Glass Hanging Fish Globes, 2-gallon size ... **75¢**
Plain Glass Hanging Fish Globes, 1-gallon size ... **65¢**
Plain Glass Hanging Fish Globes, 1-gallon size ... **50¢**
Plain Glass Hanging Fish Globes, 1-gallon size ... **50¢**
Plain Glass Hanging Fish Globes, 1-gallon size ... **50¢**

Copper Coffee Pots, nickel-plated, 5-pint size ... **\$1.35**
Copper Coffee Pots, nickel-plated, 4-pint size ... **\$1.25**
Copper Coffee Pots, nickel-plated, 3-pint size ... **\$1.00**
Copper Tea Pots, nickel-plated, 5-pint size ... **\$1.35**
Copper Tea Pots, nickel-plated, 4-pint size ... **\$1.25**
Copper Tea Pots, nickel-plated, 3-pint size ... **\$1.00**
Copper Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, flat or pit bottom, No. 9 ... **\$2.00**
No. 8 ... **\$1.75**
No. 7 ... **\$1.50**
Dinner Bells, nickel-plated, assorted styles, \$1.00, 50¢, 25¢ ... **15¢**
Round-Head Window Brushes, 2 sizes, each, 65¢ and ... **50¢**
S.F. Brushes, with handle, 50¢, 25¢ and ... **15¢**
Shoe Brushes, English style, 50¢, 35¢ and ... **25¢**
Bureka Wringers, iron frame, 11-inch rolls ... **\$1.25**
10-inch rolls ... **\$2.75**
Eze Wringers, wood frame, ball bearings ... **\$4.25**
Ladies' common work Scissors, assorted sizes, each ... **25¢**
Ladies' magnetic work Scissors, will pick up needle when lost, assorted sizes ... **35¢**
Boys' Pocket Knives, assorted styles, 50¢ and ... **25¢**
China Cruet Sets, white and gold, set ... **25¢**
China Cruet Sets, fancy decorations ... **\$1.00**
Ladies' Paint Brushes—3½-inch size ... **75¢**
3-inch size ... **50¢**
Ladies' Varnish Brushes—2½-inch, flat shape ... **25¢**
2-inch, flat shape ... **25¢**
1½-inch, flat shape ... **10¢**
1-inch, flat shape ... **5¢**

Extra Special 7:30 Tonight

25¢

100 Copies of Recent Fiction. Reg. Price \$1.25 Tonight at 7:30

25¢

The following is a partial list of what Books are included

Lucy of the Stars, by Palmer
The Challenge, by Cheney
The Late Tenant, by Gordon Holmes
Grahame of Claverhouse, by McLaren
Mr. Perkins of Portland, by Butler
The White Cat, by Burgiss
Blindfolded, by Wolcott
The Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman, by Smith
The Apple of Discord, by Wolcott
The Lone Furrow, by Fraser

The Torch, by Hopkins
Doc Gordon, by Friedman
The Scarlet Empire, by Parry
Romance Island, by Lona Gale
In the Van, by Brown
The Man Between, by Barr
Whispering Smith, by Spearman
Minkie, by Tracy
The Knight of Cumberland, by Fox Jr.
The Edge of Hazard, by Horton
Loves of Lady Araballa, by Underwood

Roger Trewinnion, by Hocking
Deborah, by Ludlow
The Scarlet Car, by Davis
The Fortune Hunter, by Phillips
The Hermit, by Munn
Daughters of Nijo, by Munn
The Last Spike, by Warman
Mr. Dooley on Peace and War, by Doc Horne
Feminine Finance, by Crouch
Day Dreamer, by Williams
Morocco as it Is, by Bonsal
Checkers, by Blossom
Mississippi Bubble, by Hough

Tonight's Bargain in Fine Toilet Soap

Tonight at 7:30 we are placing 150 boxes of fine Toilet Soap on sale. The regular price of this soap was 25¢ per box. Extra special at 7:30 per box—

15c

Tonight's Bargain in Fine Talcum Powder

This offering consists of Le Grand's fine Violet Talcum Powder, the best powder which is on the market. Extra special tonight, at 7:30, per tin—

15c

Specially Strong Inducement in Men's Gloves

This evening we are placing on sale about one hundred and fifteen pair of Dent's medium weight Dogskin Gloves for men, sizes from 7 1-4 to 8 1-2. The regular price of them was \$1.00 per pair. Extra special at 7:30 this evening at ... **60¢**

First Display of Stylish Spring Outing Hats

We have just received and are displaying in our windows a beautiful variety of new Spring Outing Hats, moderately priced. These are foreshadowings of what is coming—but foreshadowings is too sombre a word for these bright, fresh and charming hats—a better word, we might say, is foreblossomings, for never were flowers and leaves combined in more graceful styles than what is shown in these new importations, which you will find will suit all faces, fancies and purses. Although we acknowledge the season has not far advanced, we have had frequent calls for new hats, and have decided to show these pretty ones in our windows today and tomorrow. Your inspection invited:

Beautiful New Spring Organdy Muslins

The freshness, brightness of Spring is correctly reflected in our showing of beautiful, new Spring Organdy Muslins. Any lady with an eye to what is beautiful in this class of goods will instantly realize how they have gained such popular favor during the last few days. Exquisite is the only word which you can apply to such beautiful goods as these. They are in fancy stripe, checks and floral designs, in all shades, at, per yard **25¢**

New Importation of Japanese Wash Silks

We have just received and unpacked a lovely assortment of new Japanese Wash Silks. These come in many exclusive and dainty designs, and cannot be excelled for a summer wearing article. They come in brown and white spot and white and brown stripes, white and blue, pink and white, helio and white dresden effects, brown and white dresden effects, and priced at the moderate figure of, per yard ... **50¢**

Dress Well At Small Cost

Men who dress carefully are the ones who attract attention. A well dressed, prosperous appearance is a good business asset, and shows taste and refinement which human nature is just vain enough to like. If you stop to think for a moment of the points you take into consideration, when sizing up a man the first time you meet him, you will realize what an important part his clothes play in influencing your judgment. It is the same way with other folks. Their first impression of you depends largely on your appearance—to a marked degree on the clothes you wear, and while it is your business to dress well, it is our business to enable you to do so at a reasonable expenditure. The clothing which we keep secures the fashionable effects sought for by all careful dressers and who wish good quality at a small cost. We therefore wish to draw your special attention to the New Spring Suits which we are showing at prices ranging from \$12.50 to

\$8.75

Send For Our New Fashion Catalogue

Our new Spring and Summer catalogue is now ready, and will be gladly mailed to out of town residents, who send in their name and address. It is profusely illustrated, showing the most up to date styles in millinery, women's and men's ready to wear apparel, and also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small ware, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves, ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a most interesting and wonderful help to all out of town residents.

Stunning Styles in Beautiful New Spring Costumes



CHARMING New Spring Modes—The products of the world's most foremost fashion authorities are shown here in pleasing array. Included in these new arrivals are many of the popular Tight and Semi-fitting Styles, which are sure to meet the approval of the most exacting. They are specially distinctive in their cut and fit, and the simplicity and elegance of their tailoring throughout should be of interest to all fashionable dressers. We are here describing three of the most recent arrivals.

Ladies' Costume at \$35.00

in French Panama and Venetian Cloths, hip length, double breasted, with rolled collar and cuffs, semi-fitting back and loose front, jacket lined throughout with saten, full pleated skirt, in colors of black, navy, brown, green and tweed mixtures. Price ... **\$35.00**

Ladies' Costume at \$45.00

finished at waist with deep girdle, new butterfly sleeve, flat collars and in-laid with silk braid, coat lined throughout with silk, skirt 15-gored with pleat at each seam, in colors of navy, black, brown and light tweed effects. The price is ... **\$45.00**

Ladies' Costume at \$37.50

hip length coat, tight fitting back and front, three-quarter length butterfly sleeve, flat collar, sleeves and collars finished with silk braid; coat is silk lined; skirt is circular navy, brown and tweed effects. Price ... **\$37.50**

Boys' Clothing Popularly Priced

All parents who wish to dress their boy well at a price that is just right will find the section of this store devoted to Boys' Clothing a most interesting place. Nothing arouses the proud spirit of a boy so much as to dress him like a gentleman, and how nice it is to see a mother standing at the doorstep eyeing the appearance of the little fellow, as he walks away, with the air of satisfaction on her face, saying to herself, "Well, he looks fit to go any place." That is the sort of clothing we keep. Clothing that satisfies in every way, clothing that looks well, wears well and fits accurately, and you will find by looking through our large stock of Boys' Norfolk Suits just the one which will strike you as being just right. Prices range from

\$2.75

Fashionable Hats for Spring Wear

We have just received a very large shipment of all that is new and novel in smart head dress for men, direct from the World's most foremost manufacturers. In this showing we wish to specially draw your attention to our stock of Stetson's Soft and Stiff Hats in all the very latest Blocks. These hats are too well known to warrant us describing them minutely, while for their wearing qualities and appearance they are unexcelled. Prices range from —

\$4.00

See Government Street Window Display of Spring Millinery

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See the Broad Street Window Display of Carpets and Rugs